The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,813 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1886.
M BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	15th Oct.
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Haselwood	29th ,,
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L or A VENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Brisoue	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th Oct.
HYDASPES	2931	300	G. Scrivener	29th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept, 15, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th October.
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,500	600	16th ,,
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th ,,
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Oct. 1886

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H. P.	
S.S. RYDAL HALL	2,700	400	about 23rd Oct.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	4,100	500 ,, 20th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and Stewardess.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 13th Nov. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th October 1886.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR," will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct on or about the 15th October

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking-rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 22nd September 1886.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th October, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 18th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th October, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash, ½ bottle, Re. 1-12; per bottle, Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,
FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

		Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC	per doz., Rs.	28 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC	,, ,,	33 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart" Labelled" Brandy	,, ,,	37 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use	,, ,,	60 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, etc., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, etc., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price-list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.		CASH Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
11 8	6 8	ST. JULIEN MEDOC. Light with good flavour.	11 8	6 8
11 8	6 8	BORDEUAX A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	11 8	6 8
14 8	8 0	PETIT MEDOC Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	14 8	8 0
18 0	10 8	SUPERIOR MEDOC Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	18 0	10 8
23 0	13 0	CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	23 0	13 0
28 0	15 8	CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	28 0	15 8
35 0	18 8	CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	35 0	18 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secun rabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, contain ng the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select e Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot nnas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manage rof the *Bombay Gazette's* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

GENUINE WHISKY.

THE following complete analysis of our celebrated GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY has been just received; it emphatically confirms and places beyond a doubt all that has been said respecting the genuineness, purity, and quality of our well-known brand; *the fact of our Whisky being free from Sherry*, etc., should be specially noted, as at the present time this adulteration is extremely prevalent.

Cash Rs. 24 per dozen.

From DR. WALLACE,
Public Analyst to the City of Glasgow.
City Analyst's Laboratory, Glasgow, February 1885.

"I have made a careful chemical analysis and examination of a sample of Glenlivet Scotch Whisky, received on the 30th ult., from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, and have found it to be a pure Scotch Whisky, of excellent flavour, sufficiently matured, *and perfectly free from Sherry Wine and other additions*, which are frequently made to Whisky, in order to give it a fictitious appearance of age or to conceal inferiority of quality."

WILLIAM WALLACE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE OF
SHEET MUSIC.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to inform their constituents that they have decided upon a further REDUCTION in the PRICE of SHEET MUSIC, henceforth the rates will be as follows:—

CASH OR V. P. P. TERMS.

		Rs.	a.	p
A piece of music marked	s. 4- (Shillings) will be charged	1	4	0
do.	s. 2- net will be charged	1	4	0
do.	s. 3- will be charged	1	0	0
do.	s. 1-6d. net will be charged	1	0	0

CAVENDISH MUSIC BOOKS Nos. 1 to 100—10 annas each.

CREDIT TERMS.

A piece of music marked	s. 4- (Shilling.) will be charged	1	8	0
do.	s. 2- net will be charged	1	8	0
do.	s. 3- will be charged	1	2	0
do.	s. 1-6d. net will be charged	1	2	0

Catalogues of Music and Price Lists of Pianos post free.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

DRESS SUITS.
EXTRA LIGHT, SUPERIOR FINISH,
"AS NOW WORN." CORRECT TASTE.

THIN BLACK WEST-OF-ENGLAND Broadcloth, lined Rich Silk ... from Rs. 85
A SPECIALITY—The lightest cloth made, Fine Black Indiana... ... ,, ,, 100
SUPERFINE BLACK TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, very Elastic, without gloss, now generally demanded, Rich Satin Linings, and Corded Silk Breast Facings... ... ...Rs. 100 to 150
Dew-proof Overcoats, "Extra Light," to cover Suit ... ...from Rs. 36

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

WE have now a VERY LARGE and FRESH Assortment of the above, SPECIALLY ADAPTED for the coming Hot Season.

UNDERVESTS.	Rs. a.
Cotton Lace	from 3 12
Balbriggan Lace	from 7 0
Silk Lace	from 10 0
Brown Merino, Very Fine	from 7 0
White Summer Merino, Very Fine	from 4 8
Silk and Wool, Finest Make and Coolest Wear	from 7 8
International	2 8
Striped Balbriggan, Thin Make	7 8
PANTS OR DRAWERS.	
Brown Merino	from 8 0
White Gauze Merino, Cool and Thin	from 6 8
Anglo-Indian (Silk and Wool to Match) Vests	from 8 8
Striped Balbriggan, new Patterns	from 9 0
International do.	from 3 0

SOCKS.	Rs. a.
Fine Cotton Silk Clocks	per doz. pair 11 8
,, ,, Embroidered Fronts	,, 19 0
Lisle Thread, Black, with Clocks	per pair 2 12
Lisle Thread Stripes	per doz. 16 8
Balbriggan New Stripes	from 21 0
PLAIN COLORS DRABS.	
Browns, Seal, Cardinal Navy, &c.	from 21 0
Balbriggan Blue or Black Embroidered Fancy Fronts, for evening wear	per pair 2 12
Summer Merino, New Stripes, and Plain Colors	from 17 8

CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, & OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &C.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

			Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)			Rs. 22 8	Rs. 43 0
COGNAC	****	do.	,, 36 0	,, 70 0
COGNAC	***	do.	,, 32 0	,, 62 0
COGNAC	**	do.	,, 27 8	,, 53 0
COGNAC	*	do.	,, 25 8	,, 49 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla			,, 22 8	,, 43 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents			each	,, 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown			,,	,, 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon,	do.	do.	do. ,,	,, 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call special attention to the undermentioned brands, for which we are sole Agents in this Presidency. We can strongly recommend them as being in every way suitable for consumption in India, as they have been specially brewed of a light gravity to meet the prevailing taste.

READ BROS.

BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—		
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	Rs. 18 0	Cash.
Per case of 6 dozen pints	,, 24 12	,,
GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—		
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	,, 18 0	,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints	,, 24 12	,,

JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.

LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—		
Per case of 4 dozen quarts	,, 23 0	,,
Per case of 8 dozen pints	,, 32 0	,,

GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.

INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—		
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	,, 17 4	,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints	,, 24 0	,,
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	,, 60 0	,,

WILLIAM McEWAN.

INDIA PALE ALE—		
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	,, 60 0	,,

PILSENER BEER.

FRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—		
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	,, 17 4	,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints	,, 24 0	,,

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINNESINGERS.

A SMOKING CONCERT will be given at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on Tuesday, October 12th, commencing at 9-30 p. m. Members of the Society can obtain free Admission Tickets for themselves, and also Tickets for their guests. Price One rupee each, on application to the Acting Honorary Secretary.

F. WARD,
Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—At the QUARTERLY MEETING of the Corporation, called for WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, Dosabhai Framjee Esq., will propose a resolution to the following effect. "That the Corporation approve of the erection of a fountain (at the cost of the friends of the late General Sir George Le-Grand Jacob, to the memory of that officer), on the site appeared by Colonel Jacob, at the junction of the Clerk, Haines, Arthur, and Ripon Roads."

H. WYNFORD BARROW.
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 11th October 1886.

THE KARACHI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Register-red Office of the Company, No. 17, Tamarind Lane, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of October 1886, at 3-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive, adopt and confirm the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st August 1886.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 11th October 1886.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st October, both days inclusive.

SALE OF KANARA TIMBER.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following timber will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Kodibag Timber Depôt, Karwar, MONDAY, the 15th November 1886.

Teak logs girdled	.....	147 Cds. 613.
Do. Sleeper wood	.....	972 do. 1190.
Black wood	.....	26 do. 21.
Candy is equal to 12½ C. ft.		

1. The timber will be put in small lots of which the computed measurement as registered in the Government Accounts will be stated. Bills must be made by the lot and not by the Candy.
2. No disputes regarding the contents of any lot will be listened to after the sale.
3. The timber will be put up at a moderate upset price and knocked down to the highest bidder.
4. Terms Cash payments to the Accountant-General, Bombay, on the second day following the sale. In case of the latter the purchaser shall be required to intimate the payment by Telegraph to the undersigned.
5. The Forest Department will not be responsible for any timber purchased, if not removed before the end of December 1886, and will charge Depôt rent at the rate of Re. (1) one per log per measem, for all timber remaining unremoved after the 31st December, 1886.

R. G. C. WESTBROOK.
Forest Ranger, In charge Coast Timber Depôts.
Forest Ranger's Office, Kodibag Timber Depôt, Karwar, 5th October, 1886.

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AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Managing Agents in India.

October 8th, 1886.

NOTICE

THE undersigned regrets that owing to the VICEROY'S VISIT to this place, it will be impracticable to PROVIDE more than TEN TENTS on the course at the Grand Stand.

E. S. LUDLOW, Lieut.-Colonel.
Honorary Secretary, Hyderabad Races.
Hyderabad, 8th October, 1886.

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Lackhumsey Lalljee and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above Suit by an order of the Court, dated the 21st December, 1885, and authorized by the Decree made in the said suit by the said Court on the 8th April, 1886, to sell the property therein mentioned, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at Nursy-poora near Dongry Jail, the above moveable properties consisting of round and square Timber, Beams, Scantling, Planks, Rafters, Windows, Doors, Ladders, Pump, Leather Hoses, Copper Nozzle, Stand Pipe, Iron Pipes, Iron Pan, Benches, Empty Boxes, Empty Paint Tins, Rammers, Stone Khankee, Rudders, Sails Ropes, Broken Shifting Machine, Timber Blocks, Crow Bars, Old Gun and Swords, Lanterns, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 12th October 1886.

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Rudesheimer	" 26 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
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Hermannsteiner-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
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BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo Tournament, Nizam's Team *vs.* Central India Horse.
Minnesinger's Smoking Concert, 9 p.m.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Goa (s), for Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Bormido entered the dock on Saturday; the s.s. Zambase and Khiva left it on Sunday, and the s.s. Lalpoora yesterday.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending the 18th September 1886 was 219,919 maunds, and in money Rs. 32,991.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The number of patients treated in the last month was 2,544, the daily average being 84. The total new admissions were 1,154. The number of children vaccinated were 70.

REPORTED THEFT.—Sergeant Pope, of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Colaba, reported to the police the theft of two silver watches, valued Rs. 130, from his quarters on the night of the 9th instant.

MUSIC AT THE POLO TOURNAMENT.—Programme of music to be played by the band of the 2nd East York at the Polo Tournament this evening :—

March	Nib-lungen	Wagner.
Polka	Tout a la Joie	Fahrbach.
Reminiscences of England		F. Godfrey.
Waltz	Les Sirenes	Waldteufel.
Lancers	Connaught	D'Albert.
Waltz	My Queen	Coote.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the morgue, Camatteepoora, touching the death of a Hindu, name unknown, apparently about 40 years of age, of the Sonar caste, whose dead body was floating on Sunday last in a well at the east end of Haines Road. There was a turban, a pair of shoes and a *dhotur* lying on the ground near the well. There were no external marks of violence on the body. An open verdict was recorded.

SUICIDES.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Cheera Bazaar, touching the death of a Parsee priest named Furdonjee Postonjee, aged 88 years. Deceased had been ailing for some months past. On Sunday, about midnight, he jumped into a well and was drowned. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.—Another inquest was held yesterday at Upper Mahim, on the body of Nuthoo Boodhia, aged 30 years, a carpenter. He was addicted to drink, and on Sunday about noon he returned to his house under the influence of liquor, took off his coat, and left the house again, and, as he did not return, his relatives went in search of him. Subsequently his dead body was found floating in a tank near his house. A verdict of suicidal death was recorded.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 8.

(Before a FULL BENCH.)

THE HINDOO LAW OF INHERITANCE.

BHAGIRATHIBAI AND OTHERS *vs.* KHANUJIRAO BIN RAJARAM.

MR. JUSTICE WEST delivered to-day the decision of a full Bench in this case. The Hon. Mr. Telang, with Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, appeared for Bhagirathibai and the two other appellants, the original defendants, who had filed three separate appeals; and Mr. Shantaram Narayen appeared for Khanujirao, the original plaintiff and the respondent in the three appeals.

The claim in the original suit was heard in June 1883 before Mr. Eduljee M. Modi, First-Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmednuggur; and it was for a declaration that the three defendants and appellants were not the heirs of the deceased Rangubai; but that the plaintiff was her heir, and that he, as husband and heir of the deceased, was the owner of the estate of the deceased Jayavantrao, and that the defendants had no right, title, or interest therein; that the defendants were not competent to prevent the plaintiff from obtaining possession of the estate of the deceased Rangubai from the Collector and the Nazir of the District Court of Ahmednuggur. Mr. Modi found that the plaintiff was entitled to succeed to the whole estate as the heir of his deceased wife, Rangubai, and that the three defendants were not her heirs; and he decreed accordingly. The appeals were heard in August 1885 before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Birdwood, who considered the question raised in the case was of sufficient importance to be referred to a full Bench. The appeals were heard last month before a full Bench, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice West, and Mr. Justice Birdwood.

Mr. Justice West, in delivering judgment, said:—The question for decision as stated in the reference to the Full Bench is as to the nature of the estate taken by Rungoobai (deceased) as daughter of Jayavantrao in succession to his widow Gungabai. On the part of the appellants it is contended that it was but a life estate, at the close of which their several rights, whether mutually consistent or not, arose as against Rungoobai's heir. On the part of the plaintiff Kanujirao it is urged that the decesed Rungoobai, his wife, took as daughter to Jayavantrao and Gungabai an absolute estate, which on her death devolved on him, she having left no children. The law by which civil cases arising in the districts of the Bombay Presidency must be governed is described in Bombay Regulation 2 of 1872, section 26:—"The law to be observed in the trial of suits shall be Acts of Parliament and Regulations of Government applicable to the case; in the absence of such Acts and Regulations the usage of the country in which the suit arose" and so on. It is not pretended that any statute law exists regulating the devolution of the property amongst Hindoos, or the nature of the estates that can be taken in it. The law to be applied, therefore, is the usage of the country in which the suit arose. In the present instance the suit has arisen in the District of Ahmednugger; and it is by the usage of that district that the question of law which it presents must be determined. It is usual to dispose of cases of inheritance coming before the Court of this presidency by reference to the Mitakshara and the Vyavahara, Mayukha as the proximate authorities. This does not trench upon the sacred and undisputable character attributed to the Vedas, and to the veriest acknowledged Smiritis, especially the one ascribed to Manu. But "when the texts or their constructions differ, usage settles the rule." Nay "the reason of the law has more authority in judicial proceedings than the letter of express ordinances." On this rests the doctrinal authority of the commentaries and the text books. Such books embody in many instances the rules formed and enforced by custom, but custom even on Hindoo principles may and must have power without their aid. Custom adopts, the ancient law modifies it or rejects and supersedes it. Its relation to the text book is similar. They do not govern the usage of the country save by a reflex process; it is the usage which adopts them, and they are law only because of this adoption in the sense and with the limits according to which their rules are accepted. In the words of Sir E. Perry, even in the case of "a law believed to be divine by any peculiar caste, the true inquiry for a court of justice is how far that law has been recognised or sanctioned or adopted by the ruling power," which they regarded as alone capable of making a law, as it alone could supply the requisite sanction, and which had formerly recognised native usage as law and the charters of the late supreme courts. The judical icommittee have dwelt on several cases on the relation between the law books and actual usage. Thus they say in Collector of Madura *vs.* Motu Rama Linga Sathu Pathay. ":—The duty, therefore, of a European judge, who is to administer Hindoo law is not so much to inquire whether a disputed doctrine is fairly deducible from the earliest authorities as to ascertain whether it has been received by the particular school which governs the district, with which he has then to deal and has there been sanctioned by usage. For, under the Hindoo system of law, clear proof of usage will out-weigh the written text of the law." A striking application of these principles is to be found in the case at Law Reports, 7 I. A. 212. In that case it was acknowledged that the law prevailing in Bengal and Southern India based on the same original sound text as that of Bombay was opposed to the right claimed by the widow, nevertheless, this Court, having arrived at the conclusion that a different interpretation of the law had been accepted in Western India, decided in favour of the widow's right. The rule of succession to which the Court gave effect is but "dimly enunciated in those passages of Manu, the Mitakshara, and Mayukha which had to be relied on, but the judges considered that the interpretation which had been given to them in Western India evidenced by decision and the opinions of Shastrees had fixed and determined the law for this part of India." The decision was affirmed by the judicial committee, who assented to the conclusion arrived at upon consideration of the authorities, "by the law of Mitakshara as interpreted and accepted in Western India." In the course of the judgment, Sir M. Smith says:—"Perhaps the most that can be said is that the text of Mitakshara is not inconsistent with the claim of a widow, and allows of an interpretation favourable to her right to inherit. The important point for consideration remains, namely, whether such an interpretation has been given to the Mitakshara by its expounders and the lawyers of the Bombay school, and has been so sanctioned by usage and decisions as to have acquired the force of law." And again, "It is obvious that the right of the widow must be mainly rested on the ground of positive acceptance and usage." There can be no doubt then, but that not merely the reception but the exact extent of the reception of any law book is governed by usage. In Venayek Anandrao *vs.* Luxmeebai, Sir M. Sausso observes that "where the *quantum* of estate has been cut down to a life interest when the inheritance descends upon a female, the restriction must be ascribed to the influence of usage, as it is not to be found in the early canons of inheritance. In Dew Cooverbai's case this Court held that the widow of an intestate, childless, and separated, brother takes the moveable property absolutely, and the immoveable for life only, with the remainder to the heirs of the intestate. The decision was very much based upon the principle of allowing the law of usage to control the letter of that portion of the written law, which was in favour of the widow." There are in fact one or two Smriti passages on a rather forced interpretation, of which some Hindoo lawyers have founded a restriction of the whole estate to a widow by Vijnanekwara as shown in the judgment just quoted. The adoption of their views in the customary law must be regarded as a limiting construction of the Mitakshara by usage. The relative position of the Mitakshara and Vyavahara Mayukha as well as of the other works accepted as authorities in the Bombay Presidency is discussed in several decided cases which are collected in West and Buhler, Hindu Law, 9-10. The preeminence of the Mitakshara is generally admitted, but its doctrines have in several instances been set aside in favour of those put forward in the Vyavahara Mayukha, and such books as the Samskara, Kamstabha, are frequently quoted by the Shastrees on the subject to which they relate. The value of the Shastrees' opinions as evidence of the living law has been recognized by the Privy Council in several cases. Thus in 12 M. I. A 438,439 they say: "The opinion of a pundit which is found to be in conflict with the translated works of authority may reasonably be rejected, but those which are consistent with such works should be accepted as evidence that the doctrine which they embody has not become obsolete, but is still received as part of the customary law of the country." In Lulloobhai *vs.* Kassibhai, the judicial committee rely on the general effect of the replies of the Shastrees collected in West and Buhler's Hindoo Law as establishing a right of a widow to inherit as a *gotraja-sapinda* peculiar to Bombay. If we now look to the reply of the Shastrees in the Ahmednugger Zilla, and especially to those relating to the daughter's right of inheritance in the collection lately referred to, we find that the reference to the Vyavahara Mayukha are quite as frequent as those to the Mitakshara. The same appears with respect to the neigbouring zillas of Poona and Khandesh. In two cases the Ahmednugger Shastree quotes the Vyahavara Mayukha alone for his reponse in favour of a sister. As the doctrine of the Vyahavara Mayukha on this point is peculiar, the reference shows that the work cited was supposed to be of authority, if not of special authority, in the zilla in question. At page 469 the Shastree of the Sudder Court relies on the Vyahavara Mayukha and the Nirnaya Sindhu for a response in favour of a half-sister, but it does not appear in what zilla the question had arisen. On the whole, Colebrooke's opinion is borne out that "in the west of India and particularly amongst the Mahrattas the greatest authority after the Mitakshara is the Nilakantha, author of the Vyahavara Mayukha and of other treatises bearing a similar title." The special and almost paramount authority which the Vyahavara Mayukha has gained in Guzerat and in the city of Bombay is not recognised in other parts of this presidency. Yet it must not be supposed that the Vyahavara Mayukha presents a development of the Hindoo law connected in any peculiar way with the religious or social system of the Guzeratees. Before the Mahratta conquest of Guzerat in the middle of the last century it had long been under Mahomedan rule. The customary law of the Hindoos had almost dwindled away into mere rude caste usages, and the Brahminical influence had almost perished. The Vyahavara Mayukha was one of the latest products of the Mahratti School, and had gained the eminent position which it has retained in the Deccan. The Mahratta Brahmins following the Mahratta chiefs into the newly conquered country, naturally took their law books with them. And of these, the Vyahavara Mayukha were the most comprehensive and characteristic. In Guzerat it had virtually no rival, and, as a Hindoo polity was revived then, it took a place analagous to that of the Roman law in mediæval Europe, with the Mahratta Brahmins as its expositors. Hence arose the somewhat strange consequence that the Mahratta doctrines of the Mitakshara gained a more undivided sway over Guzerat amongst the Mahrattas themselves who had men of wide learning and copious sources of information at hand. Both in Guzerat and in the Mahratta country the doctrines of the Vyavavara Mayukha and the Mitakshara are largely tempered by caste custom, especially amongst the lower orders, as may be learned from the collections of Steele and Borrodaile, the latter now in course of publication by Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy. It follows from what has been said that, without in any way assailing the position of the Mitakshara as the principal authority in the Mahratta country, we may properly construe it in doubtful cases by the light of the Vyahavara Mayukha. The usage of the country has adopted the latter as well as the former, and if it sheds an additional ray of light on any point which the Mitakshara has left obscure, we may thanfully avail ourselves of the aid it affords us. This is precisely the course taken in Venayek Anundrao *vs.* Luxmeebai, and adopted in appeal by the Judical Committee. Without controverting the construction placed on the Mitakshara in Bengal for the purposes of that province, their Lordships allowed a different construction to prevail in Bombay, supported as it was by a rule of the Mayukha strongly favouring the sister whose rights were in question, though on a ground different from the particular interpretation given by other commentaries to the Mitakshara and the Smriti passage cited by it, which interpretation the Vyahavara Mayukha rejects. In the case just referred to, the Judicial Committee says that, as against male cousins, "the sisters are the heirs of the brother. The consequence is that * * * the entire interest in the property * * * must be viewed as vested in the widow and her daughters (*i.e.* the deceased's sisters), or some or one of them, and that, therefore, the appellants were the sons of the brother of the testator (cousins of his deceased son, the propositus) are sung in a matter in which they have not shown the slightest interest, nor with which they have any concern." The question raised by the pleadings was "In whom is the absolute interest in the property now vested?" Sir M. Sausse, C.J., determined that, if the mother took less than the absolute interest, the sisters at any rate took absolutely, *i.e.*, without any ulterior right of other persons to be satisfied out of the property. He contrasts the absolute with the life estate; the Judicial Committee in affirming his judgment adopt (for Bombay) his reasoning and thus arrive at the conclusion that the male cousins have not "the slightest interest" in the estate. But the reasoning by which the sisters are given an absolute estate is that their right is like that of daughters but the daughters * * * take absolutely, and so therefore do the sisters." In declaring this that the consins had no interest at all the Judicial Committee equally with the Supreme Court, decided that the sisters and *a fortiori* the daughters take a complete estate by inheritance. The *quantum* of the estate of the sisters is measured in no other way than by reference to that of the daughter. We thus have it on the authority of the Judicial Committee itself that in Bombay, if not in other provinces of India, a female may take by inheritance from a male an absolute as opposed to a life estate, and one excluding any interest of the next heirs, as such of the propositus. This is important with reference to the dictum in L. R. 8, I. A. at page 108. It is true that in all the cases there relied on "it was held that the woman took only a restricted interest and that on her death the property devolved on the heir of the last male owner;" but two of those cases were instances of a widow's succession, and all three were from parts of India remote from Bombay. In one of them the widow's absolute right to moveable property inherited from her husband was denied, a right which has never been seriously questioned in Bombay. In the third case L. R. 6 I. A. 15, which alone was that of a daughter's inheritance, their Lordships say "No decision of this tribunal has been referred to with regard to the estate taken by a daughter inheriting from her father." Probably, there was none that could be referred to directly on the point; and then, the only judgment bearing on the subject was the one already considered, which decided in favour of the daughter's taking an "absolute" not a "restricted" estate; but not expressly, only by implication, and only for Bombay on a construction of the law pronounced peculiar to this Presidency. "No doubt," their Lordships say, "in the Courts of Bombay there have been rulings and dicta in favour of the view that she takes the entire property. These rulings, having been so far confirmed as we have seen by the Judical Committee itself, cannot be deemed to have been overruled by a decision on a case from another province subject admittedly to a law or a construction of the law different from that by which such questions are governed in Bombay. The general comparative leaning of the Hindoo law of Bombay in favour of women's proprietary capacity has been recognised in Lulloobhai *vs.* Kassibai, and in several other cases. The restrictions on the widow's full ownership of what she inherits from her husband cannot now be questioned, but, so far as Bombay is concerned, they have been imposed against the general opinion of the native lawyers. In Dewbai *vs.* Wan Bace the Shastrees of the Appeal Court declare that a widow was entitled to the whole estate of a testator as against his will in favour of his brother. They add that the "widow has full right and power over her late husband's property." This is plainly not a restricted estate, compare Juggonatha in Colebrooke's Digest, book 5 T 399 commentary, where he says that the restriction on alienation by a widow is only a moral one, though elsewhere he regards it as strictly legal. The succession to what remains after the widow's death is given by the same Shastrees to the two daughters in equal shares. In Kupoor Bhawani *vs.* Sinakram, I Borrodaile 448, the right of a widow to give away the property was upheld as against the husband's nephew, (sister's son); though it was said she could not thus have disinherited her own son or other near heir. In Choonilal *vs.* Jussomull Davidass, 1 Borr. 61, this interest of an heir was held to extend to the widow of the nephew of a deceased husband. In Madhava Rao *vs.* Yeswada Bace, 2 Borr. 468, the Sudder Shastrees say that a widow, on her husband's death sonless, takes the whole estate, and the only restriction they allow on her free disposal of it is that arising from the familiar text of the Mitakshara, which prohibits the alienation of the immoveable property to the detriment of the family, and which applies equally to a male *pater familias*. Similarly, in the case of Doe *vs.* Gunput, one in which the parties evidently were Mahrattas, the Sudder Shastree says, "though the deed of gift has been excuted without the consent of the sons of A. B's brother, this is not sufficient to invalidate it, because the injunction of the law to take the consent of the kindred, in the case of giving away immoveable property, is intended to impart that formality to the transactions which will leave no doubt as to whether the persons concerned in it belong to a divided or undivided family; when kindred are separate in interest, gifts, &c, made without their consent, are valid according to Mitakshara and other works on law." In Musst Thakoor Deyhee *vs* Rai Baluk Ram 11 M. I. A. page 150, the Shastree consulted by the Sudder Court of the N. W. P. thought that when a separation had taken place, the share of the patrimony taken by a co-partner retained its character as family estate, and could not even after a descent be aliened by the widow of a late owner, but that the lands acquired by her husband were at the widow's free disposal. The opinions of the native lawyers just referred to must, of course, be regarded as overruled so far as the estate of a widow is concerned. But they are pertinent to the present discussion as showing the tendency of local interpretation on this side of India to assign to a female taking by inheritance as full and complete an estate as to a male. The stride from Majnabai's case to the inferences deduced from it is longer and more difficult than that case itself rests on a construction of the law hardly admitted in the Bombay Presidency and opposed to the sense in which the Mitakshara has been understood by the chief rival commentaries. The estate taken by a mother in succession to her son has been assimilated to that taken by a widow in succession to her husband, contrary to the express rule on the subject given by the Smriti Chandrika and the authorities. Jagannâtha (Co. Di. B. and T. 422) shows that it is a rule peculiar to Jumuta and his followers of the Beugal school. The Nivada Chintanami, pp. 262, 263, says that a woman cannot dispose of immoveable property inherited by her as a widow or a mother. In the one case as in the other, the power of disposition has been narrowly restricted, and on the death of the female proprietress, her heir for this particular purpose has been identified with the heir of the last male owner. In the case of the succession of a widow as the next *gotraja sapinda* after her own deceased husband, a similar limitation has been enforced. The females taking by inheritance in these cases are at any rate widows, and Katyayana's text may be extended to them by an analogy somewhat less strained than in the cases of daughters or sisters. The principal commentators on the Mitakshara, it is true, make the paternal grandmother inheriting from her grandson take the estate as *stridhan*, but that is only a single application of a principle rejected by the Courts. From the mass of decisions, Sir M. Westropp deduced the general rule that all widows, inheriting in their family of marriage, take only *durante vidnitate*. The logical cogency of the learned judge's argument cannot be denied though it leads to a conclusion unrecognised by the native jurists of the Western school. Still the doctrine of the widow's inheritance of the entire estate, which yet descends on her death to a line of heirs not her own but her husband's, is quite anomalous, and is recognised as anomalous by the Hindoo lawyers, even by those who join in maintaining Jumuta's doctrine. Thus the Vriamitrodaya admits the difficulty of a succession of the husband's heirs after the estate has vested in the widow. Mitramisra overcomes it by saying that "the heirs" who are to take under Katyayana's text can mean no other than the husband's heirs, because the general heirs to a woman's property had been already provided for by a previous text of the same Smriti. Mitramisra may seem to draw a very large induction from the supposed improbability of tautology in the Smriti, but at any rate he does not carry it further than to the case of the widow. As to other female successors, and especially daughters, he expressly rejects the doctrine of a reversion to the heirs of the father, or other last male owner, as involving a complete subversion of principle. Jagannatha, though a Bengal lawyer, is of much the same opinion. The text of Katyayana on which the restrictions on the widow's estate have been founded applies primarily, as is obvious, only to a husband's gifts, whence it has necessarily been extended to bequests. A strong objection to its application to an estate taken by succession to the husband arises, according to the Hindoo system of interpretation, from the injunction in the first branch of it having no sense in such a case. A woman cannot preserve during her husband's life what she does not get until after his death; and duplicity of meaning in one connected precept is to be avoided. The objection is discussed by Jagannatha, who concludes by deducing the restrictions on an estate inherited *a fortiori* from one given. He admits that this does not apply to any other inheritance. But a gift to a wife has in many cases been pronounced to confer an absolute estate. An early one may be found in 2 Ca. S. D. A. L. R. 309; a recent one (of bequest) in 24 C. N. R., 395. At Allahabad and in Bombay, the right of the husband to give his wife a complete estate has been recognised where the intention was clear; and Colebrooke said that a husband in Madras could give his wife land as *stridhan*. The mere gift in general terms to a widow will not in Bengal confer more than the widow's ordinary estate, but it may be enlarged to a complete estate. As the restrictions on the estate taken by a gift apply in terms only to a wife, they cannot except by a forced construction be applied to a daughter's, the completeness of whose estate is indeed expressly declared in the same context, neither should they therefore to the estate taken by a daughter by inheritance. The restrictions themselves and the special descent evolved from them being unrecognised in the Mitakshara, the Bombay Shastrees naturally treated the daughter's acquisition from her father as *stridhan*. In the Vyav. May. they are ranked as *stridhan*, and distinguished from the gifts obtained from husband. The intimate relation between inheritance and partition under the Hindoo law has often been observed. According to the Smriti Chandrika, indeed, there can be no heritage, properly so-called, except of what is partible; whence occasion is taken to censure the Mitakshara's notion that what a widow takes from her husband is heritage. This shows how Vijnaneswara was understood by one of his chief opponents as to the contents of *stridhan*. The Smriti Chandrika, however, assigns to a mother and to a sister portions, though not shares, in a partition without the rights adhering to them which belong to "daya" as property, the object of concurrent rights. The Mitakshara is so much simpler or more comprehensive in its view that it regards heritage or "daya" as including all property acquired through relation to an owner, and in ch 2, sec. 11, para. 1, uses the word "partition" to indicate generally all that has been said on the subject of inheritance as well as division of property. Of the inheritance to a woman's property, he speaks in the same way as a "partition" or or "distribution"; the succession is conceived only as a kind of distribution amongst the daughters, if there be daughters, to benefit by it (para. 12); and all they take either by inheritance or partition is viewed as *stridhan*. The Viramitrodaya assigns shares in a partition to daughters. The Vyav. May. lays no particular restriction on the estate taken by a wife, a mother, or a sister in the share assigned to her in a partition. As to the succession after her death, he directs that her sons and other heirs in order are to take it. Thus the Mitakshara's notion of an unfettered right attending the woman's ownership is as to the property thus acquired very strongly supported. The Daya Bhaga of Jumuta Valuna treats the allotments given to mothers and daughters as finally parted with as portions of the family estate, though not as taken by way of inheritance. This latter view of the woman's rights, says Raghunandan, is taken by the Mitakshara, but rejected by the Daya Bhaga. As the Mitakshara expressly provides for the succession of a woman's own heirs to the share taken by her in a partition, the incidental statement of this rule is consistent with a similar intention as to inherited property, and with no other. Aparaska, so often quoted by Colebrooke, repeats that the share taken by a female in a partition is *stridhan* and under her own sole control. Even in Bengal, Jaganatha says that the share given to a wife, mother, &c., is her separate estate; and the pandits of the Supreme Court declared that what a widow took in partition was her *stridhan*. Colebrooke held this view as shown by his replies to Sir T. Strange. In recent times no doubt the share taken by a mother in a partition has in Bengal been pronounced not to be *stridhan*; but this is an artificial development of an arbitrary rule which the Bengal Shastrees themselves would not admit. The anomalous nature of the restricted estate allowed to a widow by inheritance becomes more conspicuous when it is contrasted with these parallel cases, as it ought apparently to be governed by the same principles. To make an exceptional case the foundation of a general principle is opposed to all sound rules of legal construction and development, but this is exactly the process adopted by Jumuta Valuna and the lawyers of the Bengal school. As the heirs of the husband take after the widow, so, *a fortiori*, it is said, must the heirs of the father take after a daughter. The word "wife" is used with a general import applicable to all cases of female succession. On this Jagannatha observes that the inference drawn by Jumuta is quite unfounded, and in the particular case of a daughter succeeding to her father, he says that, on her death, her heirs, not his, must take the property except where Jumuta's personal authority is accepted as supreme. In another place he puts it as unquestionable that a daughter may dispose as she pleases of property inherited from her father. These conclusions agree with those arrived at by Sir M. Westropp, C. J., and Nanabhai Haridas, J., in Gangaram *vs* Ballia. They say that property inherited by a woman from her father is her *stridhan*, heritable by her heirs and not by his. How the doctrine of the Daya Bhaga came to be applied to the cases of daughters and mothers under the law of Mithila and of Benares is shown by Dr. Bannerjee in the Tagore Lectures of 1878, p. 306. When a course of decisions was entered on which applied the distinctive principles of the Bengal school to the interpretation of the Mit., it led inevitably to the conclusions, formulated in the cases of Chotai Lal *vs.* Gunnoo Lal, L.R. 6, I.A., 15, 31, 32, and Mithi Vadnganadha Tevar, *vs.* Dorasinga Tevar, L.R. 8, I.A., 99, 109. But these conclusions are not contained in the text of the Mit. itself, which significantly omits even the text of Katyayana limiting, or supposed to limit, the widow's estate, and the authorities received as explanatory of the Mit. or concurrent with it in Bombay deal in such a way with the succession of daughers and sisters that the Mit. must be understood to have been accepted as law here on quite a different construction of it from that which has prevailed in the other provinces.

(*To be continued*)

THE MISSING LOGS.

In Mandalay there lived a dame,
A dame of high degree;
The Ayeybine's cast off flame,
The lovely Khinlaygyee.

Her father was the Myo woon old,
The dreaded Oopaysee;
Of all the Tinedah's party bold,
His seat alone kept he.

The river rose in angry flood,
And swept the flocks to seat;
Swept with them, men and beasts and food,
And logs of Khinlaygyee.

Right angry was the dame, I wot,
This sad sight for to see.
"My logs are gone, the seven I bought."
"*Ameh! Ameh!!!*" quoth she.

"Moung Htoon, Moung Lone, my servants all,
"Fetch out your boats," carried she,
"Bring back my logs, or on you'll fall"
"The wrath of Oopaysee."

The servants ran, the servants fought,
And with alacrity
They hawled, and in trice had brought
The logs of Khinlaygyee.

The seven logs were now a score,
A goodly sight to see.
"Go quick," she cried, "and bring some more,"
"Bring more to Khinlaygyee"

"Go press the people to the work,"
"In name of Oopaysee,"
"And promise sure, to all who shirk,"
"The wrath of Khinlaygyee."

This dreadful threat worked wonders deep,
Most marvellous to see.
Before men went again to sleep,
Five hundred logs had she.

"Oh praise the Nats!" This dame, she cried,
"For their benignity,"
"They sent the flood, they sent the tide,"
"To help poor Khinlaygyee."

"Deserted by my faithless lord,"
"I sat with weeping e'e :"
"But now, on Fortune's barks abroad,"
"I've reached prosperity."

An angry Frenchman now appeared,
And to the dame strode he.
"Where are my logs? *Mon Dieu*" he spier'd,
Of irate Khinlaygyee.

"Your logs, your logs," the dame she crie,
"Your logs are naught to me."
"Go ask the flood, go ask the tide;"
"No doubt, they've gone to sea."

"You lie, you lie, you heartless thief;"
"My marks I painly see."
"To prison in a moment brief"
"Straightway you'll go," quoth he.

"*Heh kweymatha! heh kweymatha!*"
"You dare to threaten me,"
"You'll feel the wrath, you bad *kalah*,"
"Of mighty Oopaysee."

The Frenchman went in anger dire,
To the English Chief went he.
"My logs are ta'en," he cried in ire,
"By wicked Khinlaygyee,"

"Good sooth! good sooth!" the Chief replied,
"In truth I cannot see"
"How in a prison fell can bide
"A child of Oopaysee."

"We'll send and catch her servants bad"
"Who doubtless will deny"
"That they such orders ever had"
"From Khinlaygyee so high."

"No, No, *Mon Dieu*! That will not do,
The Frenchman answered he,
"To prison with her servants too"
"Must go bad Khinlaygyee,

"As justice is not to be had!"
"From English hands I see,"
"I'll to my Consul, he will be glad"
"To give his help to me."

"Oh no! oh no! Please don't do that.
The Chief then answered he.
"You'll see that into a cocked hat,"
"I'll knock bad Khinlaygyee."

Ah woe is me! How sad to tell
The fall to low degree
Of those once great! To prison fell
Is gone fair Khinlaygyee.

But through the town is gladness great,
For every one can see
That th' English Chief may hurl from state
Some day even Oopaysee.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

N. W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE WEATHER.—Tempestuous weather prevailed almost throughout the Punjab apparently at intervals during Wednesday and Thursday. Both the up and down mail trains appear to have been delayed thereby on Wednesday night and Thursday morning; and great injury is reported to have been done to railway property in some parts of the North-Western Railway line by hail-storms. The signal lamps especially suffered. As a result of this sudden, though by no means unpredicted change in the weather, the temperature has fallen considerably everywhere, and the cool weather may be now safely considered to have commenced. The heat, which came in so mildly in May, has gone out with an explosion, from which it will not rally till next April. Those who have remained in the plains through June, July and August, do not, we are credibly informed, display an inordinate grief at the prospect. The sweetness of the sorrow of parting is seldom felt so keenly as in parting with punkahs and prickly heat.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

A WOMAN with a remarkable career has lately died in Cochin China. She was known as Madame Dr. Ribart, and was a surgeon of considerable skill, while her experience was one that no other woman has ever had. Beginning as a waitress in a little drinking shop of the Quartier Latin of Paris, she passed, while still very young, through the usual experiences of a Parisian grisette, and became connected with a medical student who frequented the shop. Her instinct was irresistible. No sooner did she come in contact with his books and instruments, than she fell upon, them and literally devoured the knowledge they contained. She availed herself of his teaching too, and drew from him everything he learned, so that by the time she had reached the age of twenty-six she presented herself for examination as a surgeon, and passed the ordeal brilliantly and triumphantly. She soon recognised the field that lay open before her in the Egyptian harems, to which male surgeons were not admitted, and where women suffered unspeakable torments for the lack of proper attendance. At Cairo she speedily established a large practice, and had every prospect of doing well, but her early-formed habits of dissipation had become rooted and were unconquerable. She plunged into inconceivable debaucheries. Her career of vice brought her to an Egyptian madhouse. After six months of this severe but sanitary regimen she recovered her mind. She made her way out to the French colony in Cochin China. Here her talents and her beauty won her instant recognition. The old Queen-mother of Annam had been blind for years, and hailed with delight the prospect of relief held out to her by the French physician. Madame Ribart, however, died suddenly the day before the operation was to be performed. Probably no European woman ever knew so much of the inner life of the harem in the East and its dark side as this ex-grisette.—*European Mail.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it procures natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere. At 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

A MODERN INDIAN.

DAY by day, new and touching illustrations of the progress of civilization are made known, and each succeeding edition of the census shows a spread of sweetness and light among the people. Western theorists have declared that the only good Indian is a dead Indian, but they must sink into silence before the overwhelming evidences that the untutored savage is adopting the habits of his wiser white brother. Already he is the rival of civilized man in his capacity for firewater, and his noble devotion to aged and decrepit silk hats. Recently he has shown still further insight into the excellence of human excellence by entering with spirit and enterprise into the amusement, business, and digging up the hatchet, and gliding through the giddy mazes of the war dance for a reasonable share of the gross receipts at the box-office. Individuals, however, are always in advance of their race in the march of improvement, and it was therefore reserved for a single member of the happy band at Staten Island to clothe a prominent feature of primeval savagery with the habit of modern humanity. This young brave went alone to the wigwam of a Newgork white chief, sang his song under the window, won the heart of the daughter of the house, and eloped with her after the manner of his good white brothers. How different is this from the old-time custom, as set down by trustworthy authors in graphic tales designed to illustrate the relations existing between frontiersmen and the red men of the woods. Then, the savage would have stolen forth at night, accompanied by thirty braves, the flower of his tribe, all painted in a manner to strike terror to any heart. They would have placed their ears to the earth and satisfied themselves that no heavy white foot was tramping anywhere within a hundred miles. Then, they would have set out in single file, each moccasin falling noiselessly in the track of the one before it, and would have marched tirelessly through sixty miles of forest impenetrable to any other beings save bumble bees. Arriving within half a mile of the white man's house, they would have fallen at full length upon the ground and crawled like snakes in the grass up to the doors. Then they would have arisen with ear-splitting yells, stormed the house, tomahawked the unhappy father, dragged forth the screaming maiden by her golden hair, placed her on a pony, and set off for their village. And the next morning Colonel John Smith, the white lover of the lady, accompanied by Cross-eyed Pete, the lightning scout, who "never guv a durn for enny Injun livin' or dead," would set out in pursuit. These two gentlemen would have read the signs of the forest like an open book, and have followed the tribe over mountain and through river, even unto the bitter end. And just as the great chief was about to press his ruthless lips upon the fair cheek of the struggling maiden, a single shot would have pealed upon the silence, the brave would have uttered a yell, leaped six feet into the air, and fallen dead upon the sward. The next moment the two white men would have burst from the thicket, slaughtered and scalped the entire band, and carried the maiden home again to receive the blessing of her weeping mother. That is the way it would have been done. But civilization has laid its softening hand upon the savage. It may be that in a few short months this latter-day Indian, who has simply eloped with a girl, may further fit himself for the age and country in which he lives by deserting her and running away with some other gentleman's wife.—*New York Times.*

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates. Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	2	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	3	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	4	6
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	4	6
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	3
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtali, each	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6
Beef salt, English, per lb	0	6	0
MUTTON—	1ST SORT.		2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb Rs.	0 4 0	0	2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0	2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 2 6	0	2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 3 0	0	1 6
Breast, large, each	0 2 6	0	2 0
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0	2 3
Head, each	0 3 0	0	2 0
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0	1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 3	0	3 0
KID (SMALL)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 0 0		
Fore do do. per piece	0 14 0		
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 10 0		
Fore do. do. do.	0 8 0		
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0		
LAMB (LARGE)—			
Hind Quarter 1st sort, per piece	1 4 0	

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 11.

SATURDAY having been the last day of the *Moharrum*, and a close holiday, we resume our market intelligence from Friday evening. The London Financial telegram of that date showed no further advance in the price of Bar Silver, which was still quoted at 44 11-16d. per oz. Two-and-a-half lakhs of Council Bills on Bombay were taken at 1-5 7-32d., which is the same rate as that at which the extra lakh of Bills on Calcutta, and the small amount of Telegraphic Transfers on Bombay were allotted on the previous day. Rupee Securities, both Four, and Four-and-a-half per cent., had advanced one-eighth, say to 69½ and 73½, respectively; and Sterling Loan was also one-eighth higher at 101½. Consols and French Rentes were unchanged. In the London Produce markets there was no change; but we notice an advance in the price of Copper, Wallaroo being quoted £1 higher at £46, and Braziers' £2 dearer at £50 per ton. Saturday's London message showed no further change in any of the usual items.

The telegraphic summary of the shipments of Piece-Goods and Yarns to India for last month being now to hand, we subjoin our usual comparative statement. It will be seen that shipments to Bombay show an increase on those for August in all the items excepting coloured Cottons, which were shipped to the same extent as last month, those of plain Cottons showing an increase of thirteen million yards. Compared with September 1885, plain and printed Cottons show a large increase; while coloured Cottons and Twist show a falling-off. To Calcutta, on the other hand, shipments during the past month have been considerably less than in August in all items excepting Printed Cottons, which had increased by 8,400,000 yards. To Madras there was a falling-off in the shipments of all Cottons and of Twist compared with last month. Taking the nine months, January—September, of the present year, compared with the same period in 1885, the shipments of Plain Cottons, to Bombay only show an increase of over ten million yards. In Coloured and Printed Cottons, also, especially the latter, a material excess is shown; and in Twist alone there is a falling-off, say of 400,000 bales:—

	Sept. 1886.	Aug. 1886.	Sept. 1885.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons ....yds.	50,950,000	37,000,000	31,500,000
Colored Cottons.. ,,	3,650,000	3,6 0,000	5,550,000
Printed Cottons.. ,,	13,8 0,000	12,400,000	10,600,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,000,000	800,000	1,300, 00
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons ....yds.	82,300,0 0	98,150,000	61,5 0,000
Colored Cottons.. ,,	6,500,000	7,90 ,000	6,60 ,000
Printed Cottons.. ,,	9,7 0,000	13,500,000	5,400,000
Twist .....lbs.	700,000	1,100,000	800,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons....yds.	8,450,000	11,450,000	6,250,000
Colored Cottons.. ,,	1,10 ,000	1 650,000	1,200,000
Printed Cottons.. ,,	900,000	1,800,000	1,100,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,000,000	1 300,000	900,000

	9 months. 1886.	9 months. 1885.
Bombay only—		
Plain Cottons.....yds.	334,700,000	284 40,000
Colored Cottons .. ,,	38,100,0 0	32,800,000
Printed Cottons ... ,,	97,150,000	61 2 0,000
Twist.....lbs.	10,300,000	10,700,000

The slightly better feeling which prevailed in the Liverpool Cotton market in Thursday seems to have been very shortlived, as it was unjustified by the position of things at the governing market, and Friday evening's telegram reported Liverpool quiet, with sales 8,000 bales, of which 600 bales only were Surats. Quotations for Spot stuff were unchanged; but in arrivals, not only was the slight advance of the previous day lost, but a further decline of 1-64d. to 1-32d. per lb. was established. According to Saturday's telegram the market was again quiet, with sales on a small scale; and Mid-Uplands on the Spot were down 1-16d. at 5½d., while arrivals, although called firm, were quoted 1-32d. lower in all positions. The reason for this weak feeling is to be found in the American advices. The New York telegram of the 8th instant reported a decline of 1-16th in the Spot price at 9⅜ths, while Futures for February were eight points lower at 9·23. Receipts at the ports were 196,000 bales, against 191,203 bales for the corresponding period last year, and 203,000 bales in 1884; and it will be seen from the subjoined statement, how nearly the receipts from the beginning of the new season now approach those of the previous two years. The stock at the ports is also comparatively heavy. The stock in the interior had increased during the week from 58,000 to 95,000 bales. Saturday's message showed no further change in prices, Receipts 34,000 bales.

The usual weekly statistics from Liverpool, show a decrease in the total stock, compared with that on the previous Friday of 29,000 bales, and Surats of 7,000 bales. The total visible supply had increased during the same period by 130,000 bales; but that of East Indian Cotton was 10,000 bales less.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1886	1885	1884
Week's Receipts	196,000	191,000	203,000
,, Exports to U. K.....	71,000	54,000	89,000
,, ,, Continent	17,000	34,000	25,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept...	585,000	625,400	625,800
,, Exports to U. K. ,, ..	181,000	131,200	213,000
,, ,, Continent ,, ..	64,000	72,900	53,400
,, Stock in the Ports	402,000	390,000	362,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 8th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1886	1885	1884
Total supply of all kinds .....lbs.	1,30 ,000	1,238,340	1,562,060
,, ,, Surats	290,000	181,410	506,620

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool.....	318,000	391,870	503,820
,, London ,, ...	24,000	23,000	65,000
American Afloat ,, ...	99,000	77,000	110,000
East Indian ,, ...	30,000	8,000	33,000
	492,000	502,870	711,820
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 5-16d.	5½d.	5 11 16d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras ...	3 15-16d.	4 9-16d.	4 3-16d.
Difference ..	1½d.	15-16d.	1½d.

The monthly Agricultural Bureau Report from New York under yesterday's date, states that the average condition of the crop was 79 5-16 per cent. This is low compared with the previous month, when it was stated to be 82 per cent; but as this condition of things was probably anticipated, more or less, when the last quotation for Futures was cabled, it may well be that the crop is still expected to turn out an average one eventually.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday still indicates but little amelioration of the previous stringency, the Cash Balance only showing a net rise of some four lakhs of rupees compared with its position last week. This state of things puts it out of the power of the Presidency Bank to afford present relief to the Exchange Banks, which are just now feeling a considerable strain for money. We annex our usual statement.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office.....	Inc. Rs.	2,077
Do. do. Branches	Inc. ,,	2,96,001
Other Deposits	Dec. ,,	7,78,281
Government Securities.....	Inc.	1,70,078
Loans	Dec. ,,	9,14, 91
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	15,318
Cash with other Banks.....	Dec. ,,	3,17,223
Cash and urrency Notes	Inc. ,,	7,64,984

COTTON.—The Telegraphic Weather and Crop Report issued by the Chamber of Commerce under this day's date, reports that at Agra the picking of Cotton was general; and from all other places, excepting Veeramgaum, Dhollerah, and Bhownugger, where a deficiency of rain was still being felt, the news was of a wholly favourable character.

The market is easier with a declining tendency. We hear of sales of Good Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 208½; and a European seller is reported to have sold the same at Rs. 207, and Fine at Rs. 212. We also hear of transactions in Fully Good Barsee, March delivery, at Rs. 184; and of Fully Good Julgaum at Rs. 182. Bengal's are quite neglected for the moment.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Wheat has been in better demand, especially for Pesay, of which there is but little stock. Ready lots of Delhi No. 1 have changed hands at Rs. 3 15·6; and New Delhi No. 1, April-May delivery, has been done at Rs 4 6 6. Business, however, has been on a very small scale, native dealers selling sparingly and, as a rule, only what they have in hand. Seeds are steady and unchanged; but Rapeseed has been in better demand.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Fine Pessy	4 6 0	per cwt.
No. 1. do.	4 5 0	,,
No. 1. from Delhi	4 0 0	,,
Hard Yellow	3 14 6 to 4 5 6	
Red Ahmedabad	4 0 0	,,
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	5 10 0	,,
Do. Red Cawnpore	4 13 0	,,

The receipts of Produce into Bombay for two days, Friday and Saturday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,218	bales.
Wheat	43,25	cwts.
Linseed	3,743	,,
Rapeseed	3,301	,,
Gingelly seed	2,221	,,
Poppyseed	1,216	,,
Groundnuts	495	,,

and from the beginning of the year to date they compare with 1885 as follows:—

	1886.	1885.
Cotton	1,388,829 bales	992,339 bales.
Wheat	11,114,748 cwt	9,190,269 cwt
Linseed	5,435,784 ,,	4,716,339 ,,
Rapeseed	1,134,787 ,,	1,435,994 ,,
Gingelly seed	959,769 ,,	1,001,338 ,,

FREIGHTS are dull and drooping, and in the absence of business we make no alteration in our quotations.

EXCHANGE has been a very firm market throughout to-day, and has, towards the close, advanced quite 1-32d. Although, as stated above, Silver has not advanced, nor has Clacutta risen to within 1-16d. of our rates, the feeling here is undoubtedly in favour of higher quotations. The chief cause is still the strain for money above referred to. Looking forward, rates are hardly higher for next year, as three months' sight Credits have been sold at 1s. 5½d; but this is partly owing to Banks having got cover in anticipation, during the recent very low exchanges. Banks are now offering better rates for selling their own Bills forward; and it may easily happen that rates for next year will soon assimilate more or less to those of the day. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand ..	1s. 5¾d. to 9-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 5¾d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 5 11-32d. ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight ..	1s. 5 7-16d. ,,
France, 3 months' sight..	1·83½ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Four per cent. has moved up one eighth, and is now quoted at 97 13-16ths, Four and a half per cent. is stationary at 102¾.

SHARES.—This has been an extremely quiet market the last few days, and hardly any transactions have come to our notice. Among the few which have transpired we notice a decline of Rs. 20 in Manockjee Petit Mill shares, bringing the present quotations to Rs. 1,217½; and of Rs. 5 in Jivraz Balloo at Rs. 1,120. There has been a further fall in Bombay-Burmah shares which are now quoted at Rs. 2,750, a drop of Rs. 75; while the third issue are Rs. 20 down, at Rs. 690.

(*For Bombay Bills and Stock List, see page* 6.)

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERFECT FITTING GLASSES.—MR. LAZARUS after testing the Sight, supplies Spectacles and Eye-Glasses *ONLY WHEN NECESSARY.*
For the convenience of residents of Bombay and suburbs, who are unable to visit me personally, I will attend at their own addresses, *WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGES*, between 7 a.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.
Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. Price 2 annas.
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 23, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.
DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 371, says:—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."
By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches.* If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond St., LONDON. | & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents may for that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally in time be the existence of hypermetropia.
MESSRS PEREIRA'S PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name implies, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on DR. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE SUPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DAINTITH—October 4, at Lucknow, the wife of Conductor E Daintith, Military Works, of a son.
ELLIOT—September 26, at Cocoanada, the wife of A F Elliot, District Munsiff, of a son.
MAIDEN—September 27, at Masulipatam, the wife of J W Maiden, Esq. B I S N Co's Agent, of a son.
PUECH—October 1, at Mussoorie, the wife of A G Puech, Indigo Planter, of a daughter.
POWER—September 28, at Guntoor, the wife of P Power, of a son.
MURRAY—October 7, at Capper House Hotel, Madras, the wife of O Wolfe Murray, CS, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STEWART—WARMAN—October 6, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev J N Taylor, Charles Augustus Stewart, to Florence Jane, eldest daughter of the late John Hall Warman, Commander B I S N Co's service.

DEATHS.

ELLIOT—October 5, at Cocoanada, Gilbert Howard Horgan, the infant son of Mr and Mrs A F Elliot.
GRIFFITH—October 4, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Basil Griffith, Apprentice of the Ship "W T Pirrie" of Belfast, aged 18 years.
MAIDEN September 27, at Masulipatam, of remittent fever, Aileen Adele, infant daughter of J W Maiden, Esq.
STEWART—October 3, at Bell Cottage, Murree, after a short illness, Colonel Alexander MacLeod Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, Retired List. Deeply regretted.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"OBSERVER," writing from Ajmere, asks whether Government or non-pensionable employés connected with the Rajputana-Malwa Railway may engage in private enterprises in addition to attending to their official duties.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1886.

THE Russians seem to be playing for a pretext for military intervention in Bulgaria. If their sole purpose were to provoke the Bulgarians into some act of violence which would call for punishment by a Russian army they could not choose means more nearly adapted to that end than their proceedings of the past few days. The action of M. Meklindorff, the Russian Consul General at Sofia, in instigating a mob of peasants to interfere with the elections can be explained only on that theory. It follows immediately upon the issue of a circular by the Regency, threatening with expulsion any foreigner found interfering with the elections, and of course if the Regents have been as good as their word, M. Meklindorff ought by this time to have been conducted to the frontier. Such a proceeding would be justifiable enough. International law would have nothing to say against it, and of precedents for it there would be no lack, even if we had to go as far back as the expulsion of the Spanish Ambassador Mendoza from England in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Russia, doubtless, would dispute at the bayonet's point—provided no neighbour restrained her—the right of the Bulgarians to plead international law in excuse for anything that they might do against the Czar or his agents. But the Bulgarians appear to believe that even Russia is amenable to moral restraint. Their appeal to the Powers against General Kaulbars' proceedings is a confession on their part of a belief in the power of public law, and the Austrian protest at St. Petersburg again the lawless provocations offered by the Czar's agent gives warrant for their belief. The danger of the situation lies chiefly in the contingency that the Bulgarians, under the provocation of some affront like that of Sunday, may resort to some act of violence which, justifiable as it might seem to the rest of the world, would seem to the Czar to be punishable by nothing short of the presence of a Russian Army Corps at Sofia. So simple a measure as the expulsion of M. Neklindorff, to say nothing of a possible attack upon General Kaulbars, might be attended with ugly consequences for Bulgaria, and for the peace of Europe. The time that will intervene between now and the election of the Prince by the Grand Assembly will be most critical, for Russia is interpreting the directions of the Treaty of Berlin that the Prince shall be "freely elected" in a fashion bitterly provocative to the nation.

IT was probably in commenting upon a summary in its weekly telegram from Calcutta of the Government Resolution on the Civil Service Commission that the *Times* yesterday passed the condemnation of the principle of admitting natives into the Civil Service of which Reuter gives us a brief summary to-day. The brevity of the summary makes it difficult to deal adequately with the contention which the *Times* appears to have raised, but there is enough in it to indicate that an effort has been made to range public opinion in England on the wrong side upon an important Indian question. English opinion is not so enlightened in regard to any one subject in Indian polity that we can look with indifference even upon a *Times* leader when it is directed to the advocacy of the wrong course. For upon Indian questions more than upon any other which come within its purview, English opinion, when it exists at all, is absolute and unconditioned. Knowing little of the subject in hand, the average Englishman in England who forms an opinion upon such a subject as this of the employment of natives in the administration of India will have an opinion without distinctions. That argument of the *Times* that we must govern India upon English and not native principles, and by English administrators, will commend itself to him as a true exposition of the right principle for a ruling race. It will save him the trouble of thinking about the matter, and will root and ground him in the old faith that things must go on as they have always gone on, and that if we mean to keep the country we must keep the natives out of its administration. Nothing could be easier, with the limited knowledge that the average newspaper reader at home has of Indian affairs, and the limited interest in them which prevents him attempting to acquire more than to make out, on the lines laid down in the *Times*, such a case for the further restriction of entrance of natives into the service of the State, as would carry conviction to the audience to whom it was addressed. Those who have contemplated with distrust the intention to conduct in London alone the forthcoming inquiry into the administration of India will not think the better of it for this indication of the kind of opinion amid which the operations of the Parliamentary Committee will be carried on. And this may be said without attaching any undue importance to the influence of a *Times* leader which, truth to say, is not so great as it used to be. The meaning of the incident is this that as things go the public can never be got to take of any Indian question a view in advance of the London newspapers, and that the *Times*, however wrong it may be, does usually succeed in putting the conscience of England in regard to such matters in accord with its own.

Very much, of course, would depend upon the degree to which the principle here laid down was applied in the government of India. But, as we have suggested, public opinion in England is not yet sufficiently informed upon Indian questions to be capable of a nice adjustment of a general principle to the practical necessities of the case, and it would be interesting to learn how far, in the judgment of the *Times*, the exclusion of natives from the service of the State could be carried out without detriment. How far, too, would it be politic to govern India upon English principles, and to ignore native principles of administration? That many new principles have been introduced by the English to the infinite advantage of the people every one will admit. English principles prevailed over native principles when we abolished infanticide and suttee. We are trying to make them prevail in our efforts at public sanitation, and if we succeed we shall be justified in our innovation. English principles prevail over native principles again wherever the strict impartiality of English law holds bigotted and antagonistic sects at arm's length, and secures a "truce of God" between intolerant religionists. But it is more than likely that we have by this time dealt out to the people of India every principle of English rule which can be applied to their political and social life with advantage to themselves. Unquestionably we have, with the best intention in the world, introduced into Indian society principles of our own which an unhappy experience has shown to be entirely unadapted to the social organism of an Oriental people. Lord Cornwallis made the master blunder of this order when in the Permanent Settlement he introduced the principle of Western landlordism without giving one thought to the question whether an exotic of this sort could thrive upon such soil as that of Bengal. In the rigidity of our law, too, we have introduced principles which, beneficially though they have worked in England, have often worked here to the detriment of whole communities. In the sacredness for instance which our courts have attached to the law of debtor and creditor for instance, when the debtor was a cultivator in the clutches of an exacting money-lender, we went even beyond the practice of the courts in England. We stuck to our principles so resolutely however that it was not until we had suffered them to bring the ryots of the Deccan well nigh to ruin that we discovered that there might be a wiser course than that of holding the Indian cultivator in the relentless grasp of the English law of contract. The habit, too, of looking upon the land revenue as rent, and therefore—though this has been in defiance of the economic law of rent—as a necessary element in the cost of production, has, often unconsciously, influenced our revenue policy, and has given an English twist to our relations with an agrarian system that has no analogue in England. If considerations of this sort were borne in mind we should not have the *Times* so glibly talking about the government of India upon English and not upon native principles. A nation which in its relations with dependent peoples acted upon the advice here given would not long remain an Imperial Power. Hard, inelastic, and unsympathetic, it would conquer nothing but territory, and the track of its conquests would be marked by poverty and unrest and discontent.

It may not greatly affect the issue, but it is evident that we shall not have the help of the *Times* in such effort as may be made to solve the financial problem by reducing the cost of civil administration in India. The *Times* apparently forgets that it is not more true that finance depends upon policy than that policy depends upon finance, and that nothing is more likely to weaken the political position of an Imperial power than the financial embarrassment resulting from an excessively costly administration. Our superior administrative power is worth paying for, and India, while reaping the advantage of it, must be content to pay for it. But we shall not strengthen our position in the country by maintaining an administrative organism costly beyond the reasonable necessities of the case. If there are offices held by Europeans which could as well be held by natives of the country no undiscriminating regard for the sweeping generalizations which the *Times* has imported into the discussion should stand in the way of a substitution of the cheaper for the dearer service. We should not have the Mahrattas gathering *chout* in Gujerat and the Pindaris scouring Rajputana if a category of perfunctory appointments filled by a highly remunerated class were to be marked out for humbler but sufficiently competent incumbents. We are really not helped by the *non possumus* retort to every proposal to cease to break our administrative filberts with Nasmyth hammers. Cheaper instruments are at hand for us if only we will make our minds clear as to the class of functions to which they shall be directed. No one with whom Governments or journalists need argue proposes any larger change than that. The natives of India know well enough the value of the tone and fibre which is given to the administration of India by the presence at every administrative centre of an Englishman, and there is no audible demand from them to put the two races upon an absolute equality in regard to the right to govern. To those who know how the matter stands, and what are the limitations which reasonable men in this country have always placed upon the claim to a fuller participation in the functions of the public service, the protestations of the *Times* appear, if not pernicious, at all events unreasonable and unnecessary.

THE Government of India have not heard the last of their strange attempt to prove that when they travel or send telegrams it costs a little less than "nothing to nobody." Lord Kimberley was struck with a certain strangeness in the contention that "in order to represent the real net expenditure due to the move of the Government, it is necessary to deduct about three-fourths of the amounts paid to the Railway Companies, and the greater part of the sums disbursed for telegrams, as these are received, directly or indirectly, into the Government Treasury." And so he asked if the fact that the Simla exodus led to an increase in the working expenses of the Railway and Telegraph Departments had been taken into account in arriving at the amount of the Government receipts to be set off against the gross expenditure. The answer to this inquiry is peculiar. The Government have the honour to report that the "propriety"—fancy the "propriety" of assuming that to work a Railway and a Telegraph costs money!—of allowing this set-off had received attention. But it would have been just as well if it had not, for the attention which the Government have given to the question only confirms them in the belief that there is nothing in it. That being so it may be necessary to put the matter before them in another way. The shareholders of the East Indian Railway made what they thought was a good bargain with the Government when they sold their property some years ago. They must now ask whether any change has since been made in the conditions under which the property is held—whether, for instance, the Government count the earnings of the line as the surplus profits which they are to divide with the Company. If so they will look for bumper dividends until the day when some one at Simla or elsewhere discovers that there is a difference between earnings and profits, and that the penalty for not observing the distinction is bankruptcy. Is it necessary to say that it is only a part of the railway fares which the Government pay to the two companies, and which directly or indirectly find their way into the Government Treasury, that the Government can count as a set-off and that that is the infinitesimally small portion of it which would ultimately come back to the Government in the shape of their share of surplus profits—when there are any surplus profits to divide with the shareholders? The fallacy of the official view is so independent of the question whether the journey to Simla entails any increase in the working expenses of the railways and telegraphs that we can only ascribe Lord Kimberley's suggestion of that point to a good-natured desire to enable the Government to hide the absurdity of their contention. Yet even here they are by no means successful in establishing their contention. While they assert that the exodus does not involve any additions or alterations in the train service, a correspondent in one of the Calcutta papers asks:—"Is it not a fact that during the entire period of the exodus to and from Simla every train comprises more than double the ordinary number of carriages, and that, owing to the overloading of these trains the ordinary traffic is almost brought to a standstill?" But this, as we have said, does not really affect the question. The Government had better candidly acknowledge that somebody has blundered over the business. It will not do to let the world believe that the Government of India do not know the difference between receipts and profits, to say nothing of the difference between profits and surplus profits.

WITHOUT waiting for the recommendations of the Finance Committee on the subject, the Government have issued a circular to the various departments notifying that in future travelling allowances will be reduced to half the present scale.

SOLDIER LORE.—No. I.

Now that the eyes of most soldiers in India are turned towards Burma, it may be not uninteresting to relate an anecdote of the first war we had in that country. We have heard of a man's charger carrying him, *nolens volens*, among the enemy. Something of the kind happened at Ahmed Kheyl in 1879, but one of the most marked cases happened in the first Burmese War. To quote the words of him who chronicled this event:—"In the act of superintending the unlimbering of his gun to dislodge a body of Burmese horse, the young Lieutenant's charger, a vicious dun of Asiatic breed, tempted by the neighing in the ranks of the enemy, sped suddenly in their direction, with head bent down to his knees and the bit held tightly by his teeth. His rider, unable to pull up, and knowing what was before him, was an object for both sides to gaze at. That fearful steed dashed on. Who can tell the thoughts of that gallant boy? We may suppose them from his deeds. He settled himself firmly in his saddle, part and parcel of that which bore him; and, as he approached the foe, he calmly drew his sword, and entered the armed mass. A hum of sensation and a clang of steel passed over the plain towards the friends he had left; and a cloud of dust (somewhat masking the Burmese) gave evidence of excitement among them. The gunners, who had watched their officer, prepared to avenge his fall with a round of shot, when they were arrested, for a renewed clashing of weapons was plainly audible. Could the rider of that steed be still in life, and still fighting for it against that host? A shout arose among the Burmese, and then the well-known hard-mouthed dun burst forth, and dashed madly towards his own troop, still bestrode by his beardless master, who sat on him like a centaur. They came tearing along; blood was upon them, but that it was not all theirs, the Burmese themselves gave admiring and willing evidence; and as they reached the wheels of their own gun, they dropped dead, horse and man."

There is something very thrilling in the way this is told. One can imagine so well the delight of his comrades at seeing the young soldier returning from his fearful ride, and then the anger at finding the enemy had done their work but too well. The case at Ahmed Kheyl had fortunately a different ending, the officer though receiving many wounds eventually recovered. His horse fell, and the tide of Afghans swept over him and back, before he was recovered by his friends.

* * *

The wonderful instances of individual bravery on the part of the numerous Asiatic foes with whom we have had to deal in the East, would make a volume in themselves. The Ghazi, ready to face the most fearful odds and go to certain death, if he can but take the life of one unbeliever in the Prophet, is a most formidable foe, and the last campaign in Afghanistan produced many instances of their bravery.

The Mussulman fanatic is quite the most determined and dangerous religious soldier that can be met with, whether in the hills of Afghanistan or in the plains of the Soudan, and takes a great deal of beating. But many acts of extraordinary courage and devotion have been performed by others than those simply imbued with religious fanaticism. A curious case of one native taking a battery all by himself took place at the siege of Dharwar, 1791. Our breaching batteries had got to within a short distance of the covered way of the place. One day a swordsman left the covered way and walked across to the battery, entered it, and suddenly laid about him with his sword with such good will, that so surprised the sepoys and officers that they cleared out of the battery. The man then retired, walking quietly back to the covered way, but before he reached it a musket shot struck him, and it was afterwards ascertained he died from the effects. The relater of the anecdote goes on to say, "The man was evidently under the influence of a dose of bhang or hempseed tea, and the surprise was occasioned by his having been taken for a deserter, in which character individuals of the garrison were daily passing over to our lines." The siege of Dharwar lasted 209 days. An attempt to take it by assault on 7th February failed, and we obtained possession on the 4th April by the surrender of the place.

* * *

Prize money is a thing of the past, and even *batta* seems to be out of fashion, a very small donation being substituted. What treasure and jewellery there was to be had at the taking of Seringapatam! Those were the days when war meant a chance of the impoverished subaltern suddenly becoming a rich man. There was a certain amount of looting; though an attempt was made to take proper possession of everything for subsequent distribution by the prize agents. A certain surgeon purchased from a soldier of the 74th Regiment, for a very few rupees, "two pairs of solid gold bangles set with diamonds, the least costly pair of which was valued by a Hyderabad jeweller at Rs. 3,20,000, at the lowest exchange equivalent to £32,000 sterling. The other pair he declared to be of such superlative value, that he could not pretend to express an opinion." It was worth soldiering in the East when such possibilities of realizing great wealth occurred. Nowadays, after a successful campaign and the taking of a rich capital, a small donation is given, not at all equal to the old-established six months' *batta*.

* * *

Not only were there chances of getting rich, but young officers had at times wonderful opportunities in those early days in the East of showing their ability and capacity for command. On many occasions, a Captain commanded a force which would now be under a Brigadier. The following is one instance out of many:—In 1790, a force was ordered to hold itself in readiness to join a Mahratta force, destined to operate against the northern part of Tippoo Sultan's dominions. It was composed of a company of European artillery, two battalions of native infantry, and six field guns, altogether about 1,700 men. A nice command for a Captain, but it is to be feared that no Captain of to-day will ever get such a chance.

This force joined the army of the Bhow and was in many engagements before Dharwar, and took part in the assault which failed. Of course in those days a field officer was a somewhat uncommon article, not as to-day, more plentiful than the "flowers of the field."

* * *

The military law books of that ancient period must have been rather sketchy and probably rough, and ready justice was more often administered than military law. We find an account of a court-martial on an officer on a somewhat curious charge. It must have been about 1795, that Major Bellasis of the Bombay Artillery was tried on the following charge: "Having violated his engagement by returning to India, after having received a sum of money from his brother officers to enable him to quit the service and remain altogether in England." The accused pleaded, "That on his arrival in England with a numerous family unprovided for, he found poverty staring him in the face." He was acquitted, and the verdict was very generally approved. Nowadays poverty not only stares the Anglo-Indian who is a family man in the face, but with the exchange down to 1s. 4d. it clasps him by the hand and does not relinquish it. In those old days the rupee was worth 2s. 6d. and living about one-third of what it now is.

INQUIRER.

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, OCT. 10.

ON receiving intimation of H. E. the Viceroy's final decision to visit Baroda, a Reception Committee was formed, and an outlay of three lakhs of rupees sanctioned on account of the proposed festivities. There is unusual activity in preparing for the reception, and there is no doubt that His Excellency will receive a most enthusiastic welcome. A very large number of workmen from all parts of Guzerat have been attracted here, and they are now busily engaged in erecting arches in several parts of the city and suburbs, including of course the Railway Station, the Residency and the Public Park. The Banis folks have not forgotten the visits of the Shah Zada, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and several gubernatorial visits, but Lord Dufferin will be the first Viceroy to honour Baroda with his presence.

The annual Dussera procession took place on Thursday last, when the Gaekwar came out in state. A British guard of honour, under the command of Major Hume, attended and saluted as usual. The Agent to the Governor-General attended, and went through the usual formalities. There being no British Artillery, the State battery fired two salutes for the Gaekwar. The Gaekwar did not deviate from the traditional custom of slaying a buffalo on the occasion.

Colonel Berkeley arrived here about three days ago. Since the removal of the British troops, the cantonment presents a deserted appearance. There are now only six companies of a native infantry and six sticking of officers.

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 7

THE Simla Exhibition this year is acknowledged by those who may justly consider themselves connoisseurs as the best yet seen here. There are fewer oil paintings and more waters colours than last year, and (I feel inclined to say, unfortunately,) no amusingly bad ones as on that occasion. It is something akin to profanity to acknowledge it; but the bad pictures last year gave me an amount of amusement, which the additional display of good ones on this occasion cannot counterbalance. Some of the best pictures, perhaps one may say the best, were not competing for prizes; among these were two of Colonel Tanner's, four of Mrs. Strachey's, and four of Miss McCracken's. Entering the room first without a catalogue I was struck with some of these pictures and surprised at finding no honours awarded, but learnt afterwards that an asterisk placed in the corner denoted that they were merely lent to the Exhibition. Among Mrs. Strachey's pictures is an excellent life-size painting of Sir John Strachey, which is to be placed in the Strachey Hall, Alighar. There is also a charming picture of Mr. G. W. Allen's little girl, which, though pretty, does not flatter the original. Colonel Tanner's pictures, "Gilgit Cliffs" and "Kinchin Janga," stand out prominently, and one realizes that few amateurs can compete with him. Colonel Strahan, who won the Viceroy's prize, is well-known among amateur artists. The pair of pictures, one of which won the prize, are scenes in Mussoorie, and most people prefer the one which did not take the prize, strange to say. I heard this pre

TELEGRAMS.

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 11.

Colonel Winsloe's column returned safely to Thayetmyo. There was one killed and two wounded on the march.

An official telegram from Upper Burma states that the Hill Shans burned Sheinmagoo in the Shoaybo district O. Sagaing and Yayoo are much disturbed by Hlaoo and Min Oh, to whom several villages have lately submitted.

The troops have successfully acted against the dacoits in Western Myingyan, but Western Menboo is in the hands of the rebels.

A party of police from Meiktila had a successful encounter with sixty dacoits, killing ten, and taking four prisoners.

THE CONDITION OF MYSORE.

(FOMM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS OCT. 11

The sixth annual meeting of representatives from all parts of the Mysore Province was held at Mysore on Saturday. The Dewan, in his annual address, gave a very satisfactory account of the condition of the State in all respects. The current year promised to be most prosperous.

A DEFAMATION CASE.

A criminal case for defamation against a minor zemindar of Guntamanaikanur was commenced before Mr. Scharlieb to-day, but after hearing Mr. W. Grant, barrister, on behalf of the plaintiff, and after taking defendant's plea of not guilty, Mr. Scharlieb had a doubt whether he was justified in going on with the case while a civil suit against the defendant is pending in the High Court. The further hearing was therefore adjourned until to-morrow.

DETAILS FROM RANGOON.

The Venetia arrived from Rangoon with military details this afternoon.

THE POONA ASSAULT CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 11.

The case in which Captain Hughes has been charged with assaulting Messrs. Settna and Jehangier Dosabhoy Framjee, was concluded this evening. Mr. J. D. Dunsterville, of the Revenue Survey, gave evidence for the defence. He said that from what he saw, he did not think the defendant had deliberately struck the complainants.

Mr. Mehta, in his reply for the prosecution, insisted that it was apparent from the sworn testimony of gentlemen in the position of the complainants, and all the circumstances tended to show clearly that defendant, exasperated by complainants' remonstrances for having struck their ghorawalla, had intentionally struck them with his whip. Counsel argued that even if the striking was pure accident, it was the result of an unlawful act on his part, and therefore he was liable to conviction. Proceeding to analyse the evidence for the defence, Mr. Mehta principally dwelt on the deposition of Captain Hughes' ghorawalla, who, he contended, had failed miserably in establishing his master's case. As for the apology that had been offered, it was refused because it was halting, and did not admit the facts sworn to by complainants. Had it been candid and ample, Mr. Mehta said his clients would have had no objection to accepting it.

Colonel LaTouche, who has heard the case, will probably deliver judgment on Thursday.

THE POONA CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 11.

To-day's programme was most attractive, and much interest was taken in the Lyttelton Annesley competition, which resulted in favor of the F-2 Roya Artillery scoring 127 points, the 2nd Lancers second, with 125 points. The East Yorkshire Regiment won the Squad Trial Stakes with 65 points; the 10th Bombay Infantry the Native Squad Trial with 62 points. The Worcester Regiment won the Hardinge competition, making 17 points, the 13th Bombay Infantry, the best native team in the above match, scoring 39 points.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NATIVES AND THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

The *Times* of to-day, in a leading article, deprecates the admission of Natives into the Indian Civil Service, and holds that it is necessary to govern India upon English and not Native principles, and by English administrators.

THE BULGARIAN ELECTIONS.

SOFIA, OCT. 10.

The elections for the Grand Sobranje commenced yesterday, when one hundred and fifty peasants from the neighbourhood of Sofia, at the initiative of M. Neklindoff, attempted to obstruct the proceedings, and an armed conflict ensued, in which many were wounded. The Gendarmerie eventually dispersed the mob.

THE TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

ISMAILIA, OCT. 8.

The Troopship Serapis outward bound for Bombay, passed through the Canal to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 9.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left here this evening.

ADEN, OCT. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company's s.s. Medusa, from Trieste (China bound), left here for Colombo this evening.

COLOMBO, OCT. 11.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Thames, with the Australian and China mails, left here for Bombay at 2-30 p.m. yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		3 15-16
4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	69½
4½ "	"	73½
3 per cent.	Consols for Account	101
3½ "	Sterling Loan	101½
4½ "	French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver		44-11-16

Arrival.—St. Bernard.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 11.).

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, OCT. 10.

10 p.m.	83·3

MONDAY, OCT. 11.

8 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	84·1
2 p.m.	86·9
4 p.m.	87·1

MR. JUSTICE WEST delivered the decision of a full Bench, consisting of himself, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Birdwood, in the case of Bhagirathibai and others *vs.* Kahnujirao bin Rajaram at the High Court on Friday last. In June 1883, Kahnujirao, the respondent and plaintiff, brought a suit before Mr. Eduljı M. Modi, First-class Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar, for a declaration that Bhagirthibai and the other two defendants were not the heirs of his deceased wife Rangubai, but that he was her heir; that he, as her husband and heir, was the owner of the estate of one Jayavantrao, and that the defendants had no interest therein; and that the defendants were not competent to prevent him from obtaining possession of the estate of his deceased wife from the Collector and the Nazir of the District Court of Ahmednagar. Mr. Modi decided the suit in favour of the plaintiff. The three defendants filed three separate appeals from that decision; and they were heard in August 1885 before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Birdwood. The question for decision in the appeals was as to the nature of the estate taken by Rangubai, as daughter of Jayavantrao, in succession to his widow Gungabai. Mr. Shantaram Narayen, for the plaintiff and respondent, contended that it was an absolute and several estate. He relied on several cases, and also on the analogy of the cases by which the position of a sister has been secured in this presidency, on the authority not solely of the Mitakshara or the Mayukha, but of both taken conjointly. For the appellants and defendants, the Hon Mr. Telang contended that the view hitherto prevalent in this presidency that the daughter's estate was superior to that of the widow, could be enforced only in cases governed by the Mayukha; and that in cases depending on the Mitakshara only, the heritage of the daughter must be regarded as a life interest, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council having distinctly said that the Mitakshara is not to be construed as conferring on any "woman, taking by inheritance from a male, a *stridhan* estate, transmissible to her own heirs." The present case was from the Ahmednagar District, which is not one of the districts generally held to be subject to the Mayukha. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Birdwood considered that the question was of sufficient importance to be referred to a full Bench. The appeals were accordingly heard last month before the three judges abovenamed, who held that they must take the law as they found it, and that in Bombay it says that a daughter, inheriting from a mother or a father, takes an absolute estate, passing on her death to her own heirs, not to those of the preceding owner. The decision of the first-class subordinate judge was, therefore, confirmed.

IT is stated that an expenditure of three lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned by the Gaekwar in connection with the visit of the Viceroy to Baroda.

MR. SHIVASHANKAR NARAYEN of this city, has taken a capital photograph of the polo match on Saturday. The photograph, notwithstanding the unfavourable atmospheric conditions of an evening sky, gives an admirable view of the scene, the horses in motion being brought out with perfect clearness. It is a very creditable specimen of instantaneous photography.

IT is satisfactory to find that, from whatever cause arising, the trade of India, both in imports and exports, is steadily expanding. Official statistics for the five months ending August 31, show an increase of Rs. 3,69,04,701 in imports and of Rs. 3,15,97,645 in exports. As regards imports, the increase has occurred principally under the head of manufactured and partly manufactured articles, a sum of three and a half lakhs standing against yarns and textile fabrics alone. The import trade in articles of food and drink improved to the extent of Rs. 46,94,858, owing probably to the increased supplies required for the troops in Burma. Important increases are also noted under the heads of hardware and cutlery, machinery and millwork, chemicals and drugs and oils. The import trade in raw materials and manufactured articles decreased to the extent of nearly eleven lakhs, while the export trade in the same commodities increased by Rs. 1 42,08,835. There was an increase of Rs. 1,29,32,969 in the exports of articles of food and drink, of Rs. 8,08,173 in chemicals and drugs, and of Rs. 42,99,110 in yarns and textile fabrics.

THE returns of rail-borne traffic of Berar during the quarter ending 30th June 1886, indicate an increase in the import traffic of 29,874 maunds, or 5·8 per cent., and an increase in exports of 297,243 maunds, or 22·1 per cent., compared with those of the corresponding quarter of 1885. There was a large increase in the import of coal, chiefly from the Central Provinces, amounting to 53,349 maunds. There was a substantial increase in the export traffic under all important heads save that of linseed only. The increase in the export of cotton is due to a better harvest. The cotton crop of 1884-85 suffered much from excessive winter rains. That of 1885-86 was a heavy one, though it was somewhat damaged by rain about the picking time. The most remarkable increase is in wheat, which has more than doubled during the present quarter as compared with the previous year, and was due to a better crop and a more active demand. With the exception of 9,422 maunds the rest of the supply was exported to the Bombay port. The decrease in the export of linseed is due to exceptionally bad outturn of the year 1885 86. Blight attacked the plants just when they promised well, and the result was a very bad harvest.

THE Convocation of the Punjab University, which will confer the degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning upon His Excellency the Viceroy, "on account of his eminent position and distinguished attainments," will be held in the Montgomery Hall on the 4th November, at 11 o'clock.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of September 1884, Rs. 10,06,63,000; 1885, Rs. 10,86,86,000; 1886, Rs. 11,58,99,000.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY with the Afghan Boundary Commission arrived at Haibak in the Hindu Kush, about 200 miles from Kabul, on the 26th September. He expects to reach Kabul on the 13th October. The general health of the party has much improved.

A REPORT was circulated a short time ago that the Myngoon Prince had made his escape from Pondicherry, and taken refuge in the Shan States. The statement has been officially contradicted by the French authorities.

THE Calcutta papers announce the death of the Rev. J. Buckley, D.D., of the Baptist Mission in Orissa, which took place at Cuttack on the 4th instant. Dr. Buckley had been connected with the Orissa Mission for nearly forty-five years.

IN view of the recent disturbances at Umballa City and elsewhere, and the coincidence of the religious festivals of Darathan and the Muharram, Colonel Chambers, commanding the station, has ordered all native soldiers attending these celebrations elsewhere than in their own respective bazaars to do so in uniform. Transport followers were likewise enjoined to attend in uniform, and parties in charge of a responsible subordinate.

THE vastness of the Indian Empire is sometimes brought home to us in a startling way. Taking, for instance, the Sanitary Commissioner's account of Bengal during the last year, we find it incidentally stated as a matter of no particular moment, that in Orissa alone 15,000 persons must have perished (through the effects of the cyclone and storm wave of 1885) and that no record of their death has been kept. The chowkidars, who in the usual course of events should have "reported" the cyclone to the Government, were swept away with the villagers; and there was no one left to tell the tale. Again, cholera visited with more or less severity close upon thirty thousands villages, causing 173,767 deaths. The mortality from fever was 1,042,142—an increase of nearly three hundred thousand, as compared with the previous year. In all, one and a half millions of deaths were registered in the Province; exclusive of the 15,000 who are "estimated" to have perished in Orissa. Against this stands a record of more than one million six hundred thousand births.

TUSSAR silk weaving has for many years past been an important industry in the Manbhum district in Chutia Nagpur, but the demand for raw tussar for manufacture in Europe has largely increased the prices of late years, and almost stopped the local weaving. Many of the silk weavers have, it appears, taken to weaving cotton cloth, for which the demand is said to be reviving "on account of the increasing dislike to the flimsy nature of the European piece-goods." The trade in lac was not remunerative last year, as, although two new factories were opened in Hazaribagh and Lohardugga, the prices continued low owing to over-production. Last season seems to have been a favourable one for the tea grown in the Hazaribagh and Lohardugga districts, as there was a large increase in the outturn, a better average produce per acre, and higher prices to be obtained in the Calcutta market. Three new indigo factories were opened in Manbhum last year, but the total produce was only 85 maunds. Coal forms a much more important item in the local trade. The output from the East Indian Railway collieries at Kurharbari in 1885-86 was 311,000 tons; that from the Bengal Coal Company's collieries 2,435,962 tons, and that from the Raniganj Coal Association collieries 76,259 tons. In Palamow, Mr. Hodges, a contractor, has been working the Singra Coal Pits, but he only exports what he requires for use in his own steamers, but when a railway reaches Palamow a large quantity of coal will probably be exported, as the quality is said to be good, and the supply unlimited. The larger mica mines at Hazaribagh yield annually about 960 maunds of mica, and the new Baragunda copper mine "has been worked so far with great success," though as to that success we are not further informed.

THE inducements offered to coolies to emigrate to Assam do not appear to produce any very satisfactory results. Concessions have been granted to the Santhal colony in the Dhubri district, to tea-garden coolies near Tezpur, to Garo emigrants in Sibsagar, and to Nepaulese herdsmen and tradesmen in Luckhimpur, as well as to others, but the number of emigrants has hitherto been quite insignificant. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the present means of ingress into Assam, which are restricted to the high roads from Bengal and the steamers on the Brahmaputra, are the chief obstacles in the way of emigration. As the road travelling involves a great sacrifice of personal comfort, and the other a loss of caste, some improvement in the means of communication must take place, he considers, before emigration on a large scale can be induced.

HERE is the history in brief of a Chinese tragedy and its punishment. In the Shansi province a man, named Tseng, had formed a *liason* with a married woman called Yang, which had gone on undiscovered for some time. The husband of the woman having subsequently reason to suspect the faithfulness of his wife from the equivocal position in which he one day found her with Tseng, extorted a confession of guilt from her, and, though at the instance of a female relative he did not put his wife away, he treated her thence forward with great harshness, and prevented all further communication with Tseng. Tseng determined to kill Mr. Yang, and gained the consent of his paramour. Mr. Yang being a bigger man than himself, he hired two friends, brothers, at 4,000 cash and a piece of cloth a piece, to help him when opportunity was offered. This opportunity was afforded by a wedding to which Mr. Yang went, and from which he returned, to Tseng's knowledge, very drunk. After consultation, therefore with his paramour, Tseng returned with his two assistants, and they were let into the house by the woman Yang, who took them into her husband's room, and stood by while the murder was committed. Tseng got on to the *K'ang* and sitting astride of the sleeping man, who was lying on his back, seized him by the throat, while one of his assistants held the victim's arms and another his legs, and he was very shortly throttled. The woman has been sentenced to death by the slow process, the man, Tseng, to summary decapitation, and his two accomplices to strangulation.

VISITORS to Rome will remember the singular mound near the gate on the road to the Pyramid of Cestius and the Basilica of St. Paul. It derives its name of Monte Testaccio, the hill of potsherds, from the immense mass of fragments of broken pottery, of which, during centuries, it was built up. Many valuable relics of antiquity, and of later times also, have been found there in excavating sites for wine cellars and similar cool receptacles. Quite lately two beautiful ancient vases were found there, the one filled with lentils, the other with aniseed. Pieces of ivory have sometimes been found, but they were practically useless from the effect of damp.

THERE appears to be unusual prevalence of undetected crime in Peshawar, thefts of various degrees of seriousness being committed with impunity. The police stores, it is said, were broken into, and seven rifles, in addition to other property of the Government, stolen; while from cantonments several horses have disappeared. Three murder cases have also been reported, of which the culprits remain undiscovered. The police at Peshawur labour, of course, under extreme difficulties; but whether they make sufficiently serious efforts to grapple with them, seems almost doubtful.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH SEPT.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Rohilla, Captain W. Barratt, arrived in Bombay harbour this morning at 1 o'clock with the Overland mails of the 24th Sept. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Cocksedge	Mr H O Sheridan
Mrs Laurie and child	Mr T O'Brien
Mr J F Pennock	Mr Jerdon
Mr A C Pennock	Capt and Mrs W de Burgh
Mrs Pennock and infant	Mr and Mrs T Mitchell
Mr J Mathews	Mr Fairbairn
Mr J Newall	Mrs Fairbairn and 2 infants
Maj F S Carr	Mr J Reed
Mr and Mrs Hutchinson, 2 children and infant	Mr and Mrs Wilson
Mrs Adams	Miss and Master Wilson
Miss Cadell	Mr J W Hall
Miss Taylor	Mrs Somerville Grieve.
Mr and Mrs H Sewell	Mrs Murray and 2 infants
Mrs Curtis and 3 children	Mrs Crimmins
Mrs William Hyde	Miss D Saunders
Mrs Wager Hyde and child	Mr T Morgan
Mrs Callecott	Capt J Hansen
Miss Caldecott and child	Mrs Hall
Miss Sclon	Mr Richmond
	Mr J T Coles

FROM VENICE.

Mrs Farran and 2 infants	Mr G Foster
Mr and Mrs H G Simmonds	Mr Cordery
Mr H A D Wathen	Mr K G Kadgil
Mr Squire	Mr and Mrs Barrett and infant
Mr C Hasenbalg	

FROM BRINDISI.

Maj R Elliot Lockhart	Mr R Innes
Rev E Sell	Mrs C H Hill
Col H S Jarrett	Mr C Sheridan
Mrs Jarret and infant	Mr R O Wales
Col C W Browne	Major Darwin
Col W R K Bunbury	Mr R Clarke
Mr and Mrs Macleod	Mrs Brandon
Mr A Dhunjeebhoy	Mr Rooper
Major J A Little	Sergn-Major Johnson
Mr H Hastings	Mr Leslie Saunders
Lieut-Col H H Hallett	Mr W Corman
Col Caldecott	Mr S A Bedwar
Mr Patterson	Miss Forsyth
Mrs Monk	Mrs Mansel
Mr and Mrs Broadhurst	Hon Justice Tyrrel
Mr A F Mackenzie	Mr H Read
Rev G A Lefroy	Mr Faulding
Mr and Mrs French	Mrs Shaw
Archbishop G. ethals	Mr G W Tucker
Mr J Dillon	Dr Monks

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Sep. 24.)

THE Prince of Wales has addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor in reference to the commemoration next year of the the jubilee of Her Majesty's reign.

His Royal Highness suggests, as a suitable memorial, the establishment of an Imperial Institute which should represent the arts, manufactures, and commerce of the Queen's Colonial and Indian Empire.

The Lord Mayor has promised his cordial co-operation, and undertakes to open a fund at the Mansion House for that purpose.

A Cabinet Council was held on Sept. 23.

The House of Commons has concluded the business of the Session, and the prorogation takes place to-morrow (Sept. 25).

Mr. Parnell's Tenants' Relief Bill, after being under discussion for two days, was rejected by a majority of 95.

Lord Salisbury delivered a speech on the Irish Question on Sept. 22, at St. Alvans.

A Royal Commission, with Earl Cowper as chairman, has been appointed to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act.

A deputation, having for its object the separation of North and South Queensland, waited on Mr. Stanhope at the Colonial Office on Sept. 20.

The Kink of Portugal has paid a second visit to London. He was the guest of the Queen, and has been entertained by the Lord Mayor.

Lord Londonderry entered Dublin in State on the 18th inst., and was, with Lady Londonderry, warmly cheered.

Desperate rioting, with loss of life, has again occurred in Belfast.

The Earl of Dalkeith met with a fatal accident while deerstalking in Scotland on the 17th inst.

The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince George of Wales arrived at Constantinople on Sept. 20.

The relations between Bulgaria and Russia are still greatly strained.

The Russian Diplomatic Agent at Sofia has stated that Russia will not consent to the return of Prince Alexander, and has demanded the postponement of the trial of the leaders of the late conspiracy.

A military revolt, which was, however, speedily suppressed, occurred in Madrid on the 18th inst.

The rowing match for the championship of the world and £1,000 was, after a keen contest with Jacob Gaudaur, of America, won by William Beach, of Australia.

OBITUARY.—The Earl of Dalkeith; W. E. Money, Esq., late Ben. C.S.; Major John Forster; Lieut.-Col. John R. Heyland; Lieut.-Col. Henry A. Strachan; Major Herbert H. Whatley; Canon Morse; Mr. Sampson Gamgee; Mr. John Walker; Mr. John Hatton; Gen. John von Sonnentag de Havilland, York Herald; the Countess of Eglinton.

THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

LAST night's play in the Bombay Polo Tournament still leaves all the excitement for future encounters when the later ties are to be decided. Though scarcely less hollow than the opening match on Saturday, when Bombay beat the 43rd Regiment by eleven goals to one, the victory of the Poona Horse over the 61st Regiment was productive of far better individual play in the ranks of the losers. It was certainly from no fault of their leader that the Ahmednuggur team had to retire at the call of time without a point to their credit, for Captain Capel-Cure played with a dash and brilliancy never surpassed on the ground. His splendid nags, too, gave him an immense advantage, and enabled him to achieve several matchless charges; but his tremendous efforts to retrieve the successive disasters that attended his team were unfortunately inadequately supported and were rendered of no avail. For the Poona Horse, who showed throughout in admirable form, Dr. Stewart was again conspicuous for his spirited play, the accuracy of his hitting and the certainty with which he delivered every variety of stroke driving the ball backwards or to the front, and from either flank, with equal facility and with irresistible force. His lieutenants, Captain Thomas and Messrs. Forbes and Ducat, were fully alive to every opportunity, and were invariably first upon the ball after every interruption of the actual play. More than one of Mr. Ducat's goals were secured after some delightful play, and Mr. Forbes treated the thousands of on-lookers to some lovely runs. As the winners returned at the termination of play they were loudly cheered. Messrs. Craigie and Barton (the hon. secretary for Polo) umpired for the Poona Horse and 61st Regiment respectively. The teams were:—

POONA HORSE	*vs.*	61ST REGT.
Dr. Stewart (Capt)	,,	Capt. Capel-Cure (Capt.)
Capt. Thomas	,,	Capt. Baxter.
Mr. Forbes	,,	Mr. Lovett.
Mr. Ducat	,,	Mr. Moss.

FIRST ROUND.

Messrs. Ducat and Lovett crossed sticks for the opening of the game. The Poona man was the first away with the ball, Dr. Stewart commencing his career by hitting a mighty smack, which sent it so near the 61st goal that their captain put it behind in self-defence. In a scrimmage which ensued when the ball was brought out, it was again sent behind, and when Captain Capel-Cure, who was defending the goal, next trotted it into the arena, the ball was neatly stopped by Dr. Stewart and returned for the third time. At last the 61st shifted the play into their adversaries' neighbourhood, when Dr. Stewart took it round the verge of the boundaries, and was well backed up by Captain Thomas, who took up the run as his leader was ridden off. After five minutes, play the cry of offside was raised against Mr. Moss, and he was pulling up in response when his captain ordering him to go on he obeyed. Captain Capel-Cure who was closely following concluded the run by hitting a goal at the Gymkhana end, but on appeal it was disallowed, the off-side objection being sustained by the umpires. The game was resumed, and Dr. Stewart, having knocked the ball through the players, it went behind on the Money School side. Here Mr. Ducat got a chance, Dr. Stewart disposed of Mr. Moss, when on the ball by crooking his stick, and his companion had a shot without effect. Dr. Stewart was taking it along the lower side when the ball had been returned to play, and it there went outside the chalk. Time—8mins. 20secs.

SECOND ROUND.

A splendid run by Dr. Stewart with the whole of his opponents in full cry behind him, opened this round in spirited fashion, and a goal was saved almost on the post by riding off. The 61st made desperate endeavours to get the ball away, and scrimmage succeeded scrimmage in exciting proximity to the goal, until Mr. Ducat terminated the contest by cleverly dribbling it through, thus registering the first point of the day. Mr. Ducat took the ball into the enemies' quarters as soon as it set in motion anew, and was within an ace of victory when overtaken by Captain Capel-Cure, who robbed him with a backhander. Again and again it was sent behind his back line in the neighbourhood of the goal until Captain Capel-Cure roused to some tremendous effort, hit it off so furiously as to send his stick spinning through the air. Mr. Baxter managed to keep it rolling until his pony, becoming unmanageable, Captain Thomas ran away with the ball, but was met in his turn by Captain Capel-Cure who first played it prettily through his adversaries and brought into their territory. Its stay there was momentary, for Dr. Stewart disposed of the attack, and after three successive charges scored the second goal as the bell was ringing.

Poona Horse, 2; 61st Regt., 0. Time—16mins. 27secs.

THIRD ROUND.

This round resulted in the raising of the Poona score by three more goals. The cavalry men were playing in brilliant form, and their repeated charges could not be withstood. Mr. Baxter gained the advantage at the start, but being closely pressed by Dr. Stewart had to send the ball behind. It was now Captain Thomas's turn, and he concluded a capital run with a shot which missed the goal by a few yards. Mr. Ducat was more successful, a few seconds later, scampering across the maidan with the 61st team toiling after him hopelessly in the rear, and securing a third goal as prettily as could be wished. Captain Caple-Cure now changed his tactics, abandoning the defence of the goal for forward play, and the rest of the match was remarkable for a rapid succession of the most brilliant charges, which, had he been properly backed up, would have altered the complexion of the game. Messrs. Moss and Forbes having crossed sticks in the centre of the ground, the captain of the 61st got possession and twice took the ball to the goal of the Poona team. A diagonal shot in the first instance failed to hit the mark, and in the second Mr. Forbes saved a point by taking the ball across his own line. It was brought out in gallant style by Dr. Stewart; whom Mr. Ducat relieved, but in traversing the edge of the maidan the ball slipped over the line. It was thrown out towards Mr. Ducat, who swiped it towards the front of the goal at the Pavilion end, where Dr. Stewart, ever on the alert, gave it the finishing stroke which eluded the goal-keeper. The fifth goal was not long delayed. Dr. Stewart was too smart for Mr. Moss who crossed weapons with him, and he took the ball as far as the Money School posts, which the 61st now protected. Mr. Moss delivered them from this onslaught, and came ahead clear to the centre of the ground. Here he missed, and Mr. Ducat, having the field to himself as far as the members of the opposing team were concerned, made an easy return and leisurely hit the fifth goal for the Poona Horse. Dr. Stewart was next called on to defend his goal from a desperate charge by Captain Capel-Cure, and Mr. Ducat carried on the ball with a downright thumping smack. It was Mr. Forbes who took it up with an admirable run terminated by Mr. Baxter's riding him off; but resumed a moment later when following up Dr. Stewart, Mr. Forbes was enabled to have a well-earned shot. It was unsuccessful, but no sooner had Captain Capel-Cure hit the ball from behind than Mr. Ducat knocked it over once more.

Poona Horse, 4; 61st Regt., 0. Time—24min. 27secs.

FOURTH ROUND.

Mr. Moss managed this time to bring the ball along the top of the maidan, when his captain sent it out into play, but despite the prancing of his pony, Mr. Ducat ran away with it again to the Gymkhana end. Mr. Lovett proved the saviour of the goal on this attempt, but a powerful drive by Dr. Stewart from the centre of the ground sent the ball scudding between for the sixth time. After a brief interval Captain Capel-Cure, mounted on a white pony, which outraced anything on the ground, went speeding into the Poona quarters, until by Dr. Stewart's intervention the ball went outside. Mr. Forbes got away with it, when the ball was thrown in, and Mr. Ducat wound up a spanking run by a fine clean hit, which sent up the seventh goal on the telegraph board. The same player started again by getting the advantage over Mr. Moss, whom he had faced, but met with a check from Mr. Lovett, who carried the conflict into the vicinity of the Poona goal. One of Dr. Stewart's sure backhanders reversed the direction of the ball, and, following up his stroke, it was sent over the line on the Bori Bunder side. The ball was returned to the Poona goal by Mr. Moss, but he missed his opportunity, and Mr. Forbes gave the 61st a similar let off at the opposite goal, thanks to Captain Capel-Cure's tackling him. Then the captain of the losing team with three mighty hits brought the ball across the maidan, where Dr. Stewart securing it, took it back with some remarkable smart play, and added another goal to the cavalry men's score. Time was called just as Mr. Moss having steered the ball past three of the Poona team, left it to his captain, who knocked it over the back line in endeavouring to make the goal.

Poona Horse, 8; 61st Regt., 0. Time—32min. 38secs.

FIFTH ROUND.

Dr. Stewart, who was late in getting on to the ground after resaddling, met the ball as it was being brought away by Mr. Forbes with an uninterrupted run from the Poona goal at the Gymkhana end. Near the 61st goal the Poona captain skied it up from the boundary line, and Mr. Forbes took it into position for a shot, when Captain Capel-Cure secured it with a rush. In coming across the ground at racing speed he missed the ball, but Mr. Lovett forwarded it, and Dr. Stewart in an endeavour to ride off the captain was hopelessly beaten, though with a clear field, Captain Capel-Cure failed to score. Mr. Forbes then took the ball along the bottom of the maidan, and Mr. Baxter hit it across the line. Another of Captain Capel-Cure's tremendous runs brought him within thirty yards of the goal, where Mr. Forbes by straining every nerve managed to ride him off, and destroyed the chance of what must have been a certain goal for such a sure and powerful hitter. More than once within the next few moments was the Poona goal endangered, until Dr. Stewart raced with the ball straight for the opposite flags, and it was knocked behind by Mr. Baxter. Another splendid run by Captain Capel-Cure terminated a fast eight minutes' play, Captain Thomas stopping the Ahmednagar champion, and the ball went out of bounds. Time—40min. 38secs.

SIXTH ROUND.

In the concluding round the ball went repeatedly out of play. Captain Capel-Cure made a sensational hit from near the timekeeper's board towards the Poona goal at the Gymkhana end, the ball missing the posts by a few feet. A cross by Captain Thomas gave the 61st team the opportunity of a free shot when not more than thirty yards distant from the goal, but the ball was stopped and turned aside. To this incident succeeded several fine runs by Dr. Stewart and Mr. Forbes alternately. The former narrowly missed in one of his hits at goal, and the ball then being brought out by Messrs. Moss and Lovett as far as the telegraph, it was there left by them to Captain Capel-Cure, from whom it was rescued by Dr. Stewart, who dribbled it to the enemy's goal. The ball was stopped by one of the ponies, but Mr. Forbes carried on the hit, and scored the ninth and last goal. Twenty-six seconds remained to play, and the 61st captain having changed his mount, renewed the attack, but time was called without further incident.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

THE following are the results of yesterday's matches:—

Capt. Salmon beat Mr. Macaulay (15-6, 13-15, 15-4.)

Mr. Tucker ,, Mr. Thorburn (7-15, 15-13, 15-2.)

To-day, at 3-30 p.m., Mr. Gell will play Mr. Rivett-Carnac.

THE POONA CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

THE following additional scores have been made at the Central Rifle Meeting at Poona:—

SIRDAR KHAN BAHADUR PUDAMJEE PESTONJEE'S PRIZE.

	Points.	Amounts. Rs.
Pte. Muldoon, E. Y. Regt	68	50
Corpl. Moore, Lanc. Fus	62	30
Sergt. Bedford, Gloster Regt	62	25
Dr. Ewart. N. Stafford	61	20
Sergt. Cahill, B. V. R.	61	20
Lce. Corpl. Burn, E. Y. Regt	60	15
Corpl. Rowland, E. Y. Regt	59	15
Pte. Ashcroft, Lanc. Fus	59	10
Pte. Taylor, Lanc. Fus	58	10
Pte. Rice, Lanc. Fus	57	5
Clr. Sergt. Stenson, Dub. Fus	57	5
Corpl. Rielly, Dub. Fus	57	5
Pte. Hudson, E. Y. Regt	57	5
Pte. McLynn, Wor	57	5

Three counted out.

NAGAR STAKES.—NATIVES.

	Points.	Amounts. Rs.
Pte. Natha Sing, 13th N. I	30	25
Hav. Khan Sing, 29th N. I.	28	20
Pte. Soonath, 12th N. I.	27	15
Lce-Hav. Natha Sing, 8th N. I.	26	10
Pte. Sambhoo Sinday, 13th N. I.	26	8
Q. M. H. Ram Deen, 19th N. I.	25	8
Lce-Naik Ram Aotes Persad Ozay, 8th N. I.	25	5
Lce-Naik K. Ittnac Gangnac, 12th N. I	25	5
Subr. Ameer Khan, 13th N. I.	25	3
Pte. Shoegovind Sing, 13th N. I.	24	3
Pte. Bhagoo, 22nd N. I.	24	3
Pte. Ramjee Kadam, 10th N. I.	24	3

One counted out.

CENTRAL MEETING RIFLE GATHERING STAKES.

NATIVES.—200 yards.

	Points.	Amounts. Rs.
Hav. Shaik Pir Mahomed, 21st N. I.	31	20
Pte. Sumbata Sing, 13th N. I.	20	15
Pte. Natha Sing, 13th N. I.	29	10
Lce-Naik Narayen Salonkey, 19th N. I.	29	10
Hav. Ibraham Khan, 8th N. I.	29	7
Pte. Dahee Dowdeka, 8th N. I.	29	5
Pte. Iacjajee Anarty, 10th N. I.	29	5
Pte. Sumbha Sinday, 13th N. I.	28	5
Lce-Naik Ahmedkhan, 29th N. I.	28	5
Pte. Ragoo Perub, 13th N. I.	28	5
Pte. Bucktawar Murajee, 3rd N. I.	28	3
Naik Khooshall Sing, 22nd N. I.	28	3

RIFLE DERBY.

	Points.	Amounts. Rs.
Clr.-Sergt. Horton, Dub. Fus	35	30
Corpl. Lawrence, Worc	34	20
Sergt. Downton, Worc	33	15
Corpl. Moore, Lanc. Fus	33	15
Ag. Bomb. Dickie, R. H. A	33	10
Sergt. Bedford, Gloster	32	10
Lieut. Ley, N. Staff	32	10
Arm. Sergt. Tooth, Ordnance	32	10
Pte. Gilbert, B. V. R.	31	5
Sergt. Keess, B. V. R.	31	5
Vol. Carvalho, B. V. R.	31	5
Pte. Morton, E. Y. Regt	30	5
Corpl. Bond, E. Y. Regt	30	5
Sergt. Mason, N. Staff	30	5
Pte. Beadles, Orf.	30	5

Two counted out.

INTER-REGIMENTAL, NATIVES.—200 yards.

	Points.	Amounts. Rs.
D. Hav. Kham Sing, 29th N. I.	30	20
Qr. Mr. Hav. Ram Deen, 29th N. I.	29	15
Pte. Ghoolam Mahomed, 29th N.I.	29	10
Jem. Ghuba Khan, 29th N. I.	28	7
Naik Shaik Azum, 21st N. I.	28	7
Lce-Naik Abba Ramoosse, 21st N. I.	27	7
Pte. Sumbhu Sinda, 13th N. I.	27	7
Pte. Shoogovind Sing, 13th N. I.	27	5

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S PRIZE—Natives.

	Points.	Amount.
Naik Daniel Soloman, 2ndGrenadiers.	27	Rs. Silver Watch.
Naik Azim Khan, 26th	27	15
Loe-Naik Hoosein Khan, 21st N. I.	26	10
Pte Ramjee Kaddim, 10th N. I.	25	10
Naik Luximon Mheter, 13th N. I.	24	7
Naik Shaik Simkar, 13th N. I.	24	7
Hav.-Maj. Doe Seth, 10th N. I.	24	5
Pte Ramchunder Perub, 12th N. I.	23	5
Pte Mhadoo Sing, 3rd N. I.	23	5
Pte Lall Sing, 3rd N. I.	23	3
Loe-Naik Ittmac Gunnac, 12th N. I.	22	3
Pte Ramchander Hane, 10th N. I.	22	3
Naik Shaik Abdool, 21st N. I.	22	3
Loe-Naik Mir Allum Khan, 2nd Grendrs.	22	3
Pte Choonilall, 13th N. I.	22	3
Pte Beganath Sing, 26th N. I.	22	2

One counted out.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S PRIZE—Europeans.

	Points.	Amount,
Pte Byrne, 2nd Dub. Fus	33	Rs. Silver Watch
Pte Alford, Worc. Regt.	31	20
Clr-Sergt. Leetch, 2nd Dub. Fus	30	15
Clr-Sergt. Power, Lanc. Fus.	29	10
Pte Burke, Dub. Fus	28	10
Lce-Corpl. Spillane, Lanc. Fus.	28	5
Pte Padley, E. Y. Regt	27	5
Pte Dunn, Dub. Fus	27	5
Pte McCarthy, Lanc. Fus.	27	5
Pte Boughan, Dub. Fus	27	5
Pte Rice, Lanc. Fus	27	5
Pte Collins, 2nd E. Y.	26	5

NURSERY.—Europeans.

	Points.	Amount.
		Rs.
Pte Tonner, E. Y. Regt.	33	25
Crpl. Reilly, Dub. Fus	32	15
Vol. Wolfe, G. I. P.	32	10
Pte McLynn, Worc	31	10
Lce-Corpl Pullen, Stafford	30	5
Lce-Corpl Millard, Oxfd	29	5
Pte Drinkwater, Worc	29	5
Pte Padley, E. Y. R.	29	5
Pte Willis, Worc.	29	5
Pte Turner, Gloster	28	5

Four counted out.

THE ENVIRONS OF ST. PETERSBURG.

Of all the islands of the Neva the most beautiful is Kamennoi-Ostrov (Isle of the Stone). It is only 1,900 yards in length and 700 yards in breadth. Being of but slight elevation it is often submerged, and during the great inundation of November 7, 1824, it was covered by water to a depth of more than 7 feet. It was given in 1703 by Peter the Great to Golovkin, the protégé of Nathalie Naryschkine, in reward for a victory gained by him over the Swedes. The only house which then existed there was one constructed by Golovkin, facing the Island of Apothecaries. After his death the island passed into the possession of Count Bestoujew-Rumine, who spent large sums in its adornment. Fisheries were organised, together with a small restaurant, calling itself Vauxhall. The true property of Kamennoi, however, began when Paul I., then hereditary Grand Duke, became its proprietor. In 1775 he built a palace, which at this day preserves its primitive aspect, and where he loved to pass the summer. Three years after there was opened a hospital, which also exists at present, opposite the Gothic church of the Precursor, dating from the same year and built by the architect Velten, president of the Academy of Fine Arts. This church contains many souvenirs of the Emperor Paul, who was particularly fond of it and used to visit it even at night for purposes of devotion. When the Order of Malta was introduced into Russia, the cemetery of this church was set apart as the place of sepulchure for the knights without distinction of creed, a custom suppressed in 1807. The Emperor Alexander I. had the same affection as his father for Kamennoi as a summer residence, and thither his whole court followed him. In a house adjoining the villa grounds of the present Prince of Oldenburg, Capodistria then lived and afterwards Araktcheiev. At this period the first permanent bridge over the Little Neva was constructed—that of Bethencourt, The Grand Duke Michael, who inherited the island from his sister-in-law, the widow of Alexander I., placed as a trophy in his garden six guns taken from the Turks at Braila in 1828. The Stroganov-bridge and the Theatre Kawennoi-Ostrov, situated on a small square facing the Yelaghinskoi-bridge, were built in 1826. The architect, Schoustov, erected the theatre in 100 days; it was opened by a concert of Italian artists, and Sountag sang there in 1830. It was rebuilt in 1844 by Cavos, the architect of the Marie Theatre and of the Grand Theatre of Moscow. A French company of actors opened the new theatre, and to one of them, Allan, an adjoining house and grounds were given as a residence. The entertainments were varied—comedy, ballad, Russian opera, and spectacular pieces. At present years often elapse without any performance, though the building is maintained in its integrity. During the widowhood of the Grand Duchess Helen Paulovana life at Kamennoi became very subdued. The gardens were closed to the public, and their mistress only showed herself in a carriage when a band played in front of the theatre. She, however, sometimes organised open-air concerts on a magnificent scale, and on one of these occasions ten grand pianos were played on by forty hands. The palace and the island belong at the present day to the Grand Duchess Catherine Michaelovana. Formerly the island was distinguished for its numerous aristocratic villas, but now, with the exception of those of the Prince of Oldenburgh, of Count Stroganov, and of Mr. Mordvinov, there are no longer any residents but merchants. In one of the villas facing Novaia Derevnia the great poet Pouschkine lived fifty years ago. Apothecaries, Island is much larger than Kamennoi, from which it is separated by the Little Neva; its length is two and a half versts and its breadth one. In Peter the Great's time it had a powder factory and a small garden of medicinal plants (hence its name), the germ of the noble Botanical Garden now existing in the same locality. In 1705 Roman Bruce defended Apothecaries, Island against the Swedes who held Kamennoi, and forced them to retire. In the last century there were a great many country houses of a modest class, which still continued in fashion forty years ago. The composers Glinka and Dargomyjski, as well as the poet Batuschkov, had their homes there. These suburban pastures have often been resorted to by our novelists. At present people in trade are in almost complete possession of Apothecaries, Island, where formerly numerous aristocratic villas were to be found. Thirty years ago one went to see the camellias and the orangeries of Count Nesselrode and the stages in the park of Prince Lopoukine, whose place his since been bought by Gromov. The latter had in his service the famous gardener Odlistaov, by whose aid he worked marvels in the grounds of his villa. The wealthy Garfunkel, who had about the same time bought the superb demesne of Count Gouriev, wished to compete with him, but was ruined in the effort. Later on many fruitless attempts were made to make the property pay with cafés and casinos and the attraction of gipsy and Tyrolean musicians. We may mention the fate of another ci-devant villa, that of Voronine, whose proprietor used to regale his guests with sturgeon 150 lbs. in weight, served on silver; his house is now an asylum for pauper children. A large number of small country houses have lately been demolished to make room for a timber yard. There were two cemeteries in Apothecaries, Island in the days of the founder of the city, one of them for Germans. Contemporary writers relate shocking things about the robbery and desecration of the coffins which took place nightly. An extensive vegetable garden now occupies the site of these horrible scenes. Twenty years ago the villa gardens of Sapojnikov, one of the lights of the Russian sporting world, skirted the cemetery, and at a little distance stood the famous Laval demesne and park which had belonged to Count Borch. Two other properties noted for beautiful flowers and exotic plants were those of Zoubov and Vaizemski, situated along the Kamennoi-Ostrov Prospect.—*Novosti.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, October 10.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·773
Temperature of the Air	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	78·8
Relative humidity of Air	·864
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·5
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·2
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of Wind*	NNW, NNE, ENE, WNW WSW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	198
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	1·06
year	98·53
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 11th Oct.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

THE FUTURE WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

A WORK entitled "From the Vistula to the Dniepr," just published in Hanover, is creating considerable sensation on the Continent. The author—who signs himself "Sarmaticus," and is said to be a distinguished officer of the German staff—starts from the point of view that Russian Chauvinism is an invading element which threatens Germany in particular, that a war between the two Powers is inevitable sooner or later, and that in consequence the greatest vigilance is necessary on the part of the Germans and their allies, the Austrians. The writer begins by describing the difficulties the German army would have to encounter on Russian soil, and the measures to be taken to overcome them. He gives a detailed account of the fortifications with which Russia has strengthened her frontiers during the past few years. He says Russia, according to official statistics, possesses at the present moment about three millions of fighting men. But this formidable force, admitting it exists, is encumbered by numerous defects, notably want of mobilisation. He thinks that Germany would be able to concentrate her attacking forces in one-third of the time required by Russia. However, in spite of their superior organisation, he confesses that the Germans would not be certain of victory without the assistance of Austria. The field of battle would probably be confined to Lithuania, on the Lower Niemen; Poland, between the Vistula and the Bug; and Volhynia, on the Upper Bug. The author does not believe that the Russians would abandon Poland and withdraw to the interior, as they did in 1812. This plan cost them so dear then that it would be folly to repeat it now. The ultimate aim of the invaders should not be St. Petersburg, but Moscow. St. Petersburg is an artificial creation; it is not the real capital of the empire. Moscow, on the contrary, is the heart of Russia; in addition, the route to it is more favourable than the route to St. Petersburg. As to the duration of such a war, it is probable a year would not suffice, but everything would depend on the season and the resistance offered by the Russians. Germany, however, should not shrink from the immensity of the task. The difficulties would not be what they were in 1812. The conditions are no longer the same. The principal difficulties encountered by Napoleon the First—namely, the defective communications between his army and his base of operations—have been considerably decreased by the railways. The Germany arm, too, is armed and equipped in a manner very different from that of *la grande armée*. Respecting the tactics of the Russians, he repudiates the idea of their again burning their towns, which would be less to their advantage than to the invaders. The Germans, well provisioned, with the base of their operations secure, could contemplate calmly the burning of Moscow, which would do them no harm. The Russians, on the contrary, would thereby destroy their resources and inflict immense loss on the country. Says "Sarmaticus," in conclusion: "The Germans have no reason to desire war with Russia, because, supposing them victorious, it would entail on them great and lasting evils; but should it be forced on Germany by the influence of Panslavist agitators, we could take up the glove in full and entire confidence as to the result."

FRENCH NATIONAL ANTHEMS.

IN three different countries new regulations have lately been put forth in connection with military bands. In England, to spare the morbid susceptibilities of too sensitive political partisans, it has been ordered that on certain public occasions when the services of a military band have been secured, the bandsmen shall not appear in uniform; the effect of which will certainly be to diminish the interest of the performance. In Belgium military bandmasters have been empowered to lay hands on all published musical works and adapt them for the use of their musicians without paying for the privilege: no great hardship to the composers thus peremptorily laid under contribution, when it considered that the more their music is played in public the more popular it should become. In France, General Boulanger after taking steps for securing due uniformity in the versions of the "Marseillaise" performed by the French military bands, has now increased his repertory of Republican hymns by formally adopting the so-called hymn of the Girondists, the "Mourir pour la patrie" of the year 1848. The three different edicts, issued almost simultaneously, show in three different ways the importance attached to military bands, in one country too much controlled, in another specially favoured, in a third made use of as a means of popularizing the ideas and sentiments on which the actual government is based. In England a military band must at times play "God Save the Queen," and there is no law against its playing the Brabanconne of the Belgians, the "Marseillaise" of the French, the "God Save the Czar" of the Russians, the "God preserve the Emperor" of the Austrians, or even the "Marche des Moutons" of the peaceful Luxemburgers. There is, of course, a time for these things; and there are moments when to sound in our public places the triumphal songs of our enemies or of our doubtful friends would be in the worst possible taste. But we have no hard-and-fast regulations on the subject such as are maintained in France, where each form of Government has its own particular tune. The only exception to this rule occured in 1848, when the Republic of Lamartine, on rejecting the red flag, abjured at the same time the revolutionary "Marseillaise" which had been always associated with it; and having at the time no recognized music of its own, borrowed for its special use an air from a popular drama on a Republican subject. Alexandre Dumas (the elder) was just then directing at the Porte St. Martin his "Théatre Historique;" and in his latest historical drama, borrowed in part from Lamartine's famous "Histoire des Girondins," the heroes of the Girondist party on their way to execution sang a hymn the body of which had been written by Dumas, while the refrain at the end of each verse was from a song by Rouget de l'Isle, the author of the "Marseillaise." "Mourir pour la patrie! c'est le sort le plus beau, le plus digne d'envie" was all that Rouget de l'Isle was answerable for in the new patriotic hymn, which had been set to music throughout by M. Varney, musical director of the Theatre Historique; though an attempt has recently been made to show that the whole composition, music and words, was due to the author of the much more celebrated production.

As "Mourir pour la patrie" is rather a close translation of *Pro patria mori*, and as *dulce et decorum est* means much the same thing as "c'est le sort le plus beau, le plus digne d'envie," neither the sentiment nor the language of Rouget de l'Isle ought, in this case, to be too much praised on the ground of its originality. It has been said, indeed—and the now well-known arguments on the subject are reproduced whenever the name of the author of "La Marseillaise" is prominently brought forward—that Rouget de l'Isle wrote only the words of that composition; and that for the music he was indebted to an old German song, which, living in Strasburg, he might have heard either there or in the neighbouring duchy of Baden. As Rouget de l'Isle is known by this one composition only; and as this one composition is a work of something like genius, it does not, at first sight, seem at all improbable that he should have borrowed it. He wrote the words in a single night, as, if he could write them at all, he might well do. What more natural than that he should have written them to some air with which he was familiar, and which seemed to him—as it in fact was—eminently suited to the occasion? That occasion was the marching of the volunteers, not against any domestic "tyrants," but against tyrants in the shape of foreign princes who were invading France in order to put down the Republic and restore the royalty. Our modern fanatics of revolution do not evidently master the meaning of all the words they utter, or they would not, as they do, shout out the "Marseillaise" in the belief that it is a war-song against despotism. The German Sovereigns whose troops were entering France happened to be despots because at that time it was not the fashion with Continental rulers to have Constitutions. But what Rouget de l'Isle specially reproached them with was their audacity and insolence in wishing to dictate terms to the French nation, and their cruelty in bringing desolation to the country through which they passed. Rouget de l'Isle's war-song soon got to be regarded as simply a song against tyranny; and never again, since the days of the Revolution, was it to be heard in its true character and with its true significance until immediately before the war of 1870, when, through a relaxation permitted with a view to impulse, it was sung on the Paris boulevards by regiments departing for the Rhine. How, ever, be the origin of the "Marseillaise" what it may, it ought, in any case, to be sung correctly; and, in the case of several military bands playing it together, it is obvious that, under pain of frightful discord, they should all play from the same notes.

The recent adoption of "Mourir pour la patrie" may have been intended by the Government (for the important decision was probably not taken by General Boulanger alone) as a concession to the moderate Republicans, for whom the fierce "Marseillaise" has too revolutionary a sound. Any one may, without reproach declare himself ready to die for his country; though such a death—as Byron somewhere observes of death in battle—is "less often sought than found." The expression of the wish is generally nothing more than a pious Platonic aspiration. A cynical Polish patriot is said to have declared one night in a fashionable Paris restaurant that he was ready at any moment to die for his country, but that nothing could induce him to live there. The spirit of the "Marseillaise, however, is of the killing rather than the dying kind; and a red Republican would just as soon kill a blue Republican as a white Royalist. At the barricade of June, 1848, the war-song of the insurgent Republicans of the re-socialistic party was indeed, the "Marseillaise;" while that of the moderate Republicans actually in power was "Mourir pour la patrie."

The war song of 1830, of the revolution which brought Louis Philippe to the throne, was "La Parisienne"—a rather feeble production which seems to have been laid aside soon after its first adoption. In its published form it bears the name of the illustrious Auber—not as composer but as "arranger" of the music; which meant, probably that, disgusted at hearing it shouted all round him out of tune and with discordant harmonies, he put it into musical shape simply by way of self-defence. "La Parisienne" was a protest against the tyranny of Charles X., as "Mourir pour la patrie" was afterwards a protest against the tyranny of Louis Philippe. The Napoleonic national song, "Partant pour la Syrie," otherwise known as the "Air de la Reine Hortense," protests against nothing; and owed its official character simply to its having been composed by a member of the imperial family when the second empire fell it was not necessary to compose any new patriotic or revolutionary song, so many old ones being on hand. There were at least three (without counting the spirited "Chant du Depart") to select from; and of these two have now been chosen. The "Parisienne," in itself not worth preserving, has met with the fate by which compromises are so often attended. Sung originally by the Republicans who had overturned the Government of Charles X., it was adopted as a matter of policy by the Prince who stepped into the vacancy that these Republicans had made. It therefore pleases neither Republicans nor Royalists; while for General Boulanger personally it possesses the special disadvantage of having been for some time the musical accompaniment of Orleanist triumphs.—*St. Jame's Gazette.*

MR. MALLOCK'S LATEST LAMPOON.

A NEW political novel by Mr. W. H. Mallock, entitled "The Old Order Changes," has just been published. Mr. Chamberlain is described as follows, under the flimsy disguise of Mr. Japhet Snapper, of Birchester:—

Mr. Japhet Snapper was an opulent member of Parliament, who at the time was pushing himself fast into notice, and struggling to be recognised as a leader of the Radical party. The moment his name was mentioned a rapid look of disgust passed over the faces of both the elder Miss Burtons. It seemed to affect them as if it were some disagreeable smell.

"That man!" exclaimed Miss Mildred. "One can hardly bear to think of him."

Mrs. Harley, however, was by no means of this opinion. "I'm afraid," she said, laughing, "that you and I and all of us shall be obliged to think of him soon. Mr. Snapper, Mildred, is the future Prime Minister of England."

"Never!" said Miss Elfrida, with a quiet but contemptuous gravity. "We have sunk low enough, but we have hardly come yet to that. Fancy a man who, in public, lives by denouncing gentlemen, and in private does nothing but vainly struggle to imitate them!"

"Yes," added Miss Mildred, "and all he succeeds in doing is to make himself look like a 'swell' outside one of Charley's comic songs. Really, Evelyn, I wonder how you can bring yourself to know such people."

"I think," interposed Miss Mildred, "that we know him better than you do. Part of Consuelo's little property is in the town where he makes his money; so we have had some opportunity of looking behind the scenes, and learning the way in which he behaves to those dependent on him. I can only say that to me it is incomprehensible how a man who is as brutal to them as he is in private can have the face to pretend in public that he is their friend and champion."

"Of course," said Miss Elfrida; "the man is not a gentleman. . . . . A gentleman may forget the people, or offer them stones for bread. It is only men like Snapper who will attempt to coax them with poison. . . . . ."

"You forget," said Mrs. Harley, "he is a very rich man himself. He has, I can assure you, no objection to riches."

"I believe you there," Miss Elfrida retorted. "I should have said to gentlemen, the upper classes, the aristocracy. He hates them far more than he loves the poor."

"After all he is only human; and when one thinks of the way in which he has been treated in London—the snubs he has had from all the fine lords and ladies—the even worse snubs he has had from stuffy old country gentlemen—my dear Elfrida, if you had seen him, as I have done, biting his lip at dinner, and wincing at the way in which he was—well treated by some people as if he were one of the footmen."

"But we have seen him, as it were, when he thought no one was looking. We have seen him in the light, not of what he recommends for the poor, but of what he does for them. He has bought several streets of workmen's houses at Birchester; and I am not speaking at random when I tell you this—that there is more squalor, more overcrowding, more rack-renting on his property than in any other part of the town. . . . . ."

"Each one of them (the Radical party), with his little hoard of personal bitterness, carries the scowl of the baffled or hopeless toady under the pasteboard mask of the rapid smirking philanthropist. The desire of a Mr. Japhet Snapper to rob the gentlemen of their position is simply a fermentation of his desire to lick their shoes."

"The particular shave-driver," says Mr. Foreman (Hyndman), "who, you are no doubt told, will be in a few days the Radical Prime Minister, and whose endeavour will be then to protect your interests, steals from you at the rate of three thousand pounds a month, and is always looking about for means which will enable him to go on stealing with greater and still greater security. He calls this looking for sound investments."

Mr. Mallock has also introduced Lord Lytton—Lord Aiden—who is somewhat cruelly made to play the part of a foil; Mr. Herbert Spencer, who is a mere lay figure, labelled "Atheistic philosopher;" and Mr. Hyndman, who, under the name of Mr. Foreman, is perhaps the most conspicuous person in the book. "His description of Mr. Hyndman," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*", is, on the whole, tolerably faithful, down even to the 'tint of madness' in the eyes of the Socialist leader and his marvellously slipshod statistics." This is how he introduces him to his readers:—

"Do you mean the Socialist? Do you mean that lying, egotistical scoundrel, half dunce and half madman, who is going about London haranguing the unemployed workmen—poor creatures whom hunger has made at once savage and credulous—and trying to rouse in them every contemptible quality that can unfit them for any human society—the passions of wild beasts and the hopes of gaping children? Is that really the man you mean?"

"I can tell you," said Mrs. Harley, "he has done one thing in which we might all of us take a lesson from him. He has made himself familiar with the actual face of poverty. Day by day he has sought out and examined the squalor, the destitution, the hopelessness, that exist at our very doors almost. No wonder, when his mind is so full of the thoughts of misery, that he feels indignant at us and at all our luxury. I confess I sympathize with him." . . . . .

He was a man of perhaps forty, with a broad forehead and quick but genial eyes, and though there was a coarseness in the actual shape of his features, and a certain wildness in his bushy moustache and beard, his expression was intellectual, and by no means without refinement. The only immediate sign of any divergence in him from common good breeding was a certain easiness and want of deferent distance in his manner of acknowledging his introduction to the various strangers. For the rest, there was little to distinguish him from any average man who, without many social advantages, had been brought up at a University. There was little, and yet there was one thing. This was a certain air as if he were something or somebody—as if he possessed, or at least represented, a power, which it quietly amused him to see that the others but half realized.

After discussing the question: "Where does our duty lie—in which of these two opposite things—in renouncing our position or in using it?" Mr. Mallock insists that "political economy and the social conditions of labour have become in our day indeed a part of theology—its youngest branch," and he proposes to reconcile political economy, Socialism, and religion by the following expedient:—

Why should not the old monastic renunciation of riches be revived in the modern world, under the form of renunciation of profits? If all the directors of industry, the inventors, the sharp men, the men of energy and enterprise, through whose means industry grows in productiveness, would still exert themselves to maintain and increase production, and at the same time forego their claim to the increased products, then, she says—and she is perfectly, she is obviously right—the Socialistic problem would be solved. But, as we said just now, to forego these natural claims would be nothing less than a special monastic virtue of precisely the same character as proverty and celibacy. . . . The idea is not that. What has presented itself to the mind of Miss Consuelo Burton is a vision of some new industrial order, or orders, under which the monastic vow of poverty might be applied to our modern factory system. Her notion, in fact, of a monastery or a convent is a modern factory, where the hands should be monks or nuns; where the spire should rise side by side with the chimney; and the quiet cloister should refresh the mind after the rattle of wheels, and looms, and bells. The profits, of course instead of going to the capitalists, the manager, and the specially gifted few, would be the property of the whole body. They would not, however, be divided among the workers, and thus take the form of increased wages. That result would stultify the whole scheme. The whole monastic body would live in voluntary poverty—on lower wages, rather than on higher wages, than the average worker outside; and all their profits would be set by as a fund to relieve distress, especially such as is caused by commercial crises.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

ON Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 15, at St. Mark's Church, Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells, the marriage was solemnized of Mr. Edward Vansittart Mackay, District Superintendent of the Bombay Police, (late of the 51st Queen's Own Light Infantry), and Miss Nina Whitty, sixth daughter of Mr. J. C. Whitty (late of the 7th Native Infantry, Madras Army) of Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells, and grand-daughter of the late Archdeacon Whitty, of Kilfenora, County Clare. The ceremony was fixed for half-past two o'clock, at which time a large and fashionable congregation had assembled at the pretty church of St. Mark's on the interesting occasion. The church had been prettily decorated, chiefly in the vicinity of the chancel, where the service was performed, this work having been undertaken and superintended by the Misses Jacomb Hood. Up the chancel steps were rows, on either side, of ferns and foliage plants, while to the front of the choir stalls chaste decorations of white flowers were attached and continued along the altar rails, while round the chancel some handsome foliage plants had been staged. From the roadway to the church and up the central aisle through the nave and chancel to the altar steps a crimson cloth extended the whole length. The service was a semi-choral one and was conducted by the Rev. J. H. Townsend, vicar of the parish, assisted by the Rev. H. Dallimore, vicar of Halvergate, Norwich (brother-in-law of the bride), and the Rev. Pelham Stokes, rector of Wareham. Mr. J. C. Wood presided at the organ, and played some appropriate voluntaries during the arrival of the wedding party. The bridegroom, accompanied by his "best man," Mr. Edward Cumberlege, early took up his position in the church, while the bridesmaids awaited the arrival of the bride at the north or principal entrance. Punctually to the appointed hour the bride entered, leaning on the arm of her father, Mr. J. C. Whitty, who gave her away. The bride was elegantly attired in white corded silk, trimmed with pearl trimmings, Honiton veil and orange blossoms. The ornaments were a pearl necklace and diamond arrow (the gifts of the bridegroom), and a diamond brooch, which has been in the family for some generations. The bridesmaids wore dresses of crême net, with pink and gauze ribbons, tulle veils, and wild roses. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mary, Edith, and Hilda Whitty (sisters of the bride), Kathleen, Walsh, Florence, and Freda Moloney (cousins of the bride), Rose and May Bowles (nieces of the bridegroom), Cecilia Vansittart (cousin of the bridegroom), and Florence, Katharine, and Muriel Dallimore (nieces of the bride). The mother of the bride wore a black velvet costume, trimmed with Honiton lace. In the service the psalm was sung, the full choir being present, and also two hymns which had been specially printed for the occasion, viz., "Ere the words of peace and love," which was the opening hymn, and "Rest in the Lord." After the usual formalities in the vestry the bridal procession was reformed, and, amidst the strains of the Wedding March, returned to the residence of the bride's father. Here there were also some floral decorations round the porch, on which a floral design in the shape of a horseshoe, emblematic of "good luck," had been fastened. In place of the wedding breakfast, a reception was held (according to the fashion now in vogue), and about 200 guests were entertained at a garden party and reception during the afternoon. Refreshments were supplied by Mr. W. S. Parker, of the Parade. The wedding cake was from Buszard, of Oxford-street, and of very handsome design, weighing 42lbs. In the course of the afternoon the newly-united couple left amidst showers of rice and good wishes *en route* for Scotland. The bride's travelling dress was of grey cashmere, trimmed with ruby velvet, and hat to match. The dresses were made by Redmayne, of Bond-street, and Madame Shirely, of Turnbridge Wells. The presents numbered upwards of 150, and are of a very beautiful and costly character, including some superb articles of plate. The bridegroom was married in uniform, and two pages (nephews of the bride) in fancy costumes, were in attendance upon the bride.

The quiet and picturesque little village of Worlingworth, with its fine old parish church of St. Mary, so rich in features of antiquarian and architectural interest was *en fête* on Tuesday, Sept. 14, the occasion being the marriage of Mr Edward Lee French, A.D.S.. Punjab Police, second son of the Rev. F. French, M.A., J.P., rector of Worlingworth, with Miss Wilna Ross, eldest daughter of Mr. David Ross, C.I.E., Indian State Railways. The bridegroom's family is very highly respected in the neighbourhood, and considerable interest was shown in the happy event by the parishioners of Worlingworth. The village presented a most animated appearance, being gaily decorated with bunting and evergreen, while at the entrance was a very pretty triumphal arch of evergreen, bearing the inscription on the side facing the visitor on entering the village, "Health and prosperity," and on the other side, "God bless the happy pair." Near the entrance to the churchyard another arch was erected, bearing the words, "Long life and happiness"; "E.L.F. and W.R.," the initials of the bride and bridegroom, with, in the centre, the monogram of a hand and heart. The entrance to the rectory was also decorated with festoons of ivy and evergreen stretching across the road. The sacred edifice had also received attention, the decorations being light and artistically arranged. The principal part of the adornment was confined to the chancel, which presented a charming appearance. The communion rails were entwined with wreathing of evergreen, relieved by delicately tinted flowers, at the base being a bed of moss. Busy and skilful fingers had also been at work upon the windows, the sills of which were hidden in moss, relieved by white flowers. in the centre being miniature texts. The fine old font was adorned with cut and pot flowers intertwined in a setting of moss, while other parts of the church were similarly treated. The service was fixed for two o'clock in the afternoon, but long before that time the edifice was packed with the parishioners, anxious to show their good will by the presence. The bride, who for some time past has been living at the rectory, the residence of the Rev. Walter Ishmael Pratt at Bedfield, was joined at Worlingworth Church by her four bridesmaids—Miss Ross, Miss Duncan, Miss Dora French, and Miss C. French. The bride was attired in a rich cream satin dress, trimmed with panels of pearl, with tulle veil and a wreath of orange blossoms. The bridemaids' dresses were of white muslin and lace trimmed with salmon-coloured ribbon, with lace hats, and each wore a gold brooch, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a beautiful bouquet. The bride, who had a lovely bouquet composed of stephanotis, roses, and other choice flowers, was conducted to the altar by her father, where the bridegroom, wearing the uniform of the Punjab Police, and his best man, Mr. Fredk. William French, were in waiting, the choir meanwhile singing hymn, 351, "How welcome was the call." The marriage service was performed by the bridegroom's father, the Rev. Fredk. French, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Lee French, M.A., J.P., rector of Thrandeston, uncle of the bridegroom. At the conclusion of the service, and as the happy pair were leaving the church, the organist, Miss French, played *Mendelssohnn's* "Wedding March." The path from the church to the road was covered with cloth, and ranged on each side were the parishioners and school children, who strewed the way with flowers, at the same time offering hearty congratulations and good wishes. The bells also rang joyfully in honour of the event. The whole party returned to Bedfield in carriages, the brougham in which the bride and bridegroom were, being driven by a postilion. Here the wedding breakfast was partaken of, the wedding cake being carved by the bridegroom with his sword. Among the guests were Miss Davis, Miss Taylor, Miss Collier, Miss Horne, Miss French, Miss Cotesworth, MissM. Watson, Miss Mansel Jones, Sir John Watson, V.C., C.B., Mr. and Mrs. T. Lee French, Mr. R.C. Maul, the Rev. Robt. Bagot, C. Everard (Henley-on-Thames), and Mrs. J. E. Lees. The happy couple left Bedfield shortly after four, amid hearty congratulations, for London, *en route* for the honeymoon. In the latter part of the afternoon there was a garden party. The wedding presents, both numerous and costly, included the gifts to the bridegroom of a handsome silver salver, with an inscription upon it, by the parishioners of Worlingworth and Southolt, and a splendid butter knife by three of the servants of his father's household.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Rozario, 227 tons, Captain W. Evans, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE ss Malacca, 1,044 tons, Captain S. Schacht, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo, and 58 deck passengers.

THE ss Hypatia, 1,299 tons, Captain V. Peterson, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from Liverpool (Sept. 13), with a cargo of railway materials.

THE Italian S. N. Co's ss Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain E. Pizzarello, which arrived in harbour, on the 9th inst., from Hongkong (Sept. 15), brought a general cargo, and 13 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co's ss Mobile, 916 tons, Captain C. Doert, which arrived in harbour on the 9th inst., from Bussorah (Sept. 26), brought a general cargo, 468 chests opium, 157 horses, and Mr. Clerk, and 16 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's ss Goa, 1,231 tons, Captain F. W. Lewins, cleared for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Capt. and Mrs Dobbs, Mr. F. S. Mason, and Capt. M. H. Hayes. For different ports—67 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

11TH OCTOBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Bengal	2524	W. B. Anderson	A	P. & O. Co.
" Roumania	2307	J. Harris	B	Graham & Co.
" Kt. of St. Patrick	1498	R. H. Jones	E	E., Hales & Co.
" Bormida	1499	E. Pizzarello	F	K., Nixon & Co.
" Rydall Hall	1737	A. Buck	..	F., Rubattino.
" Brookfield	..	.....	..	.....
" Abana	..	.....	H J	.....
" Clan Macgregor	1926	S. H. Palmer	K	F., Muir & Co.
" Tiverton	..	.....	L	.....
" Cy. of Salop	1385	L. Rice	M	The Captain.
" St. Dunstan	..	.....	O	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Altmore	1351	W. Stephen	P	E. Bonomli.
" Dunedin	1417	J. P. Crimings	Ibis	J. Mackintosh.
" St. Fillans	2007	E. D. FitzGerald	..	.....

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
11	Goa (s)	Lewins	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Brig Rozario, Evans, for Mauritius.
Steamer Malacca, Schacht, for Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Bormida, for China, &c.
" Mobile, for Persian Gulf.
" Sumatra, for Aden, Hodeida and Jeddah.
" Archimede, for Genoa, &c.

CALCUTTA.

Oct.

ARRIVALS.

6 Deviron ..... Patterson ..Liverpool, July 2.
Sirdhana (s) ..... Robertson ..Bombay, Sept. 22.
Humayoon Shah .. Nacoda ..... Muscat, Sept. 6.
Bhundara (s) ..... Britten ..... Rangoon, Oct. 3.
Pegasus ..... Ward ..... Liverpool, July 3.
Madura (s) ..... England ..... Bombay, Sept. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 6.—Steamers Tibre, Canning and Nerbudda, and Ship Jura.

Oct. 7.—Steamers Goalpara, Chilka and Arcot, Ships Cromartyshire and Glenarchy.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Roumania (s), 40 cases stout, Sorabjee Cowasjee, 1,670 bundles and bars iron, Owen, and Okell;

FROM LONDON.

Brindisi (s), 3 cases gold brocade, silk, &c., Aldridge Salmon Co,

Lalpoora (s), 81 bales old newspaper, Byramjee Shapurjee; 100 drums linseed oil, 100 casks cement, and 1 case lamps; Aldridge Salmon; 1,023 kegs paint, Vincent Soares; 13 packages glassware, Salamohamed Fazul; 4 cases oilmanstores, 3 barrels flour, 4 cases soap, and 1 case bottle corks and provision, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jakim; 8 cases printing papers, G. Claridge & Co; 10 cases needles,, Volkart Bros; 16 cases chemical, provision, &c, Thomson & Co; 10 packages glassware, Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola; 129 packages railway materials, lamps, &c, the Nizam's Guaranteed State Ry Co, Ld; 10 cases yellow colour, C Macdonald & Co; 7 cases china and 3 packages medicine, glassware, &c; Grindlay Groom & Co; 7 cases toys and 1 case rubber balls, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 52 packages writing paper, S. A. S. Dawood; 2 cases French polish, 109 kegs white zinc paint, Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein, 7 packages soda water bottles, 5 packages soda water machine, &c., Latham and Co; 3 case claret, 5 cases marsella, 3 cases stillhock and 10 cases whisky, Cuttler, Palmer and Co.

Ravenna (s) 4 packages glassware, N. V. Currance and Co.

Kerbella (s) 5 cases medicine, Jaichund Chunilal.

FROM GLASGOW.

Roumania (s) 102 cases whisky, 43 cases rum, and 15 cases ginger brandy, 101

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Pescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO

CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most activeand at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITI, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes

TO MOTHERS!

GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE IRE CLASSE. PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE

OF

LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to onr existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. The SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE

OF

PEPSIC-PEPTONE

TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "perfectly digested meat," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.

The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of

COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medical Journals have published the dist covery of Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod-Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUCHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly Wonderful effects of this remedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

PELLETIER'S QUININE CAPSULES.

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is he best guarantee of purity.

KANANGA OF JAPAN.

KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

RIGUAD & CO., PERFUMERS, PARIS.

JULIEN'S PURGATIVE FRUIT,

A refreshing vegetable laxative BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

CONSTIPATION,	LIVER COMPLAINTS,
SICK HEADACHES,	DYSPEPSIA,
DYSENTERY,	OVERHEATED BLOOD,
ASTRALGIA,	ERUPTIONS,

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and very useful in all infant disorders.

JULIEN, 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

MIDY'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after-effects of Copaiba and Cubebs.

MIDY PHARMACIEN, PARIS.

All the above may be obtained from

THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., Ld., TREACHER & Co., Ld., COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld. and any Chemist in Bombay.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THE NEW

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE HARDEN "STAR"

HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,

PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and herefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,

2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES

CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as ne Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature printed in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

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VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

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From whatever cause arising.

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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
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THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR OCTOBER, 1886.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

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ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

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☞ The GUIDE for October has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the bes advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. t is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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ON

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AND

The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

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STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid "	Bhosawul Junction*‡	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Mhona	Moortizapor
Sion	Burhanpur	Hulu Gate	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narol	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergau
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Khadawall	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Atgaum	Kharingee	Talligaum	Kazri
Khurdee	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Keim
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poona†¶	Barsee Road
Bailgaum	Dharam	Loonee	Marheh
Decolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Qorocolee	Unger
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Ekarsee for	Kheirgaum	Packney
Niphar	Hoshangabad	Patus	Sholapur*‡
Lasulgaum	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Mumnar	Bagra	Boreball	Kurubgam
Nandgaum*	Semri	Decksal and	Doodnah
Naidongree	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Chalisgaum	Paparia (for	Kartrus	Goolburga
Kujgaum	Puchmari)	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Galna	Baakeri	Warrongaum	Wadi
Pachora	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Myjee	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Mussawud	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Misowlee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Hawa Bridge	Road
Julgaum	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Kistna
	Kuruk Bail	Jullum†	Chicksage
		Sheegaum*:	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Byrehavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmoods-
Mahaluxmee	Sanjan	Pallei	Barat†ee
Parell	Bheelar	Moagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee	Boolesmora	Baroda*	Veerungaum
(Dysur)	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhorad
Bhyndar	Nowsaree	Wasud	Patree
Bassein Road	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Versan	Sacheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Sopalla	Sarat¶	Bhahj	Lillapore Rd
Palghur	Amrolee	Oomrel	Lactoran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Shitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate eram	Dharur	Lingampallie	
	Gangawaram	Munsepetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE.

Wadwan Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
do. City	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashra
Limbdi	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadeshi
	Isathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

*Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for minutes for Dinner. ‡ 40 minutes for Refreshments

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Fig. 10. Fig. 11. Fig. 12. Fig. 13. Fig. 14. Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

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Scrofula on Neck.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

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Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

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COLD AIR MACHINES.
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(GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

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1. Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5 0	7. Imperial	per 100 Rs.	3 0
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3. Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	" "	4 0	9. Prince of Wales	" "	2 0
4. Pinos (Lady)	" "	3 0	10. Prince Boris	" "	2 0
5. Bosphorus	" "	3 8	11. Victoria	" "	1 8
6. Sir Fergusson (pressed)	" "	3 0	12. Sultan	" "	1 4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs.	12 0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs.	6 0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	"	8 0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	"	4 0

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(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fine quality.)

Exquisita	per box of 25 Rs.	5 0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of 100 Rs.	9 0
El Re del Mondo	" 50 "	11 0	El Caliope	" 50 "	6 0
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La Flor de Tobaccos	" 50 "	8 0	Romeo and Juliette	" 50 "	4 0
Trabucos Alexandrie	" 25 "	3 4	La Flor de Java	" 100 "	4 8
Semiramis	" 100 "	11 0	La Delice (per packet of 20, Re. 1)	" 100 "	4 8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs.	3 0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs.	1 8
Medium	" "	2 8	Virginia Bird's Eye	" "	3 0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.

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WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS,

LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM,

Prices Rs. 18, 20, and 22-8 per pair.

MOLLISCORIUM.—The new Liquid for softening leather.
DUBBIN.—For preserving leather.
SADDLE SOAP.—Invaluable for all kinds of Saddlery.
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Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Extra Fine and Strong, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity required, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

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The greatest care is used in packing for export to India, if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

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